



# LABOR CLARION

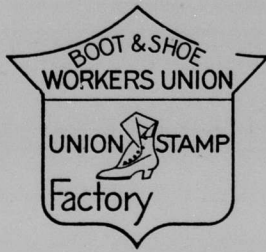
LEADING ARTICLES—February 28, 1913.

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UNIVERSITIES AND THE PEOPLE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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The uses for these clever imitations of natural blooms are very many, not the least of which is that of trimming the Easter and Summer hats.

Being bought in a very large quantity we can retail them to you at an average of one-fifth the ordinary prices charged. Priced at 19c, 29c, 39c, 59c, 98c.

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San Francisco

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Advertising tells who you are, where you are, and what you have to offer in the way of service or commodity.

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Live business men advertise; dead ones never.

### THE LABOR CLARION

reaches the people who buy. The other kind need not be reached.

Let us prove our statements by giving us a trial.

316 FOURTEENTH STREET



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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No. 3

## KAHN MISSTATES THE FACTS

Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again,—  
The eternal years of God are hers;  
But Error, wounded, writhes with pain,  
And dies among his worshippers.—Bryant.

Congressman Julius Kahn, true to his past, has again taken advantage of his position, in which he misrepresents the people of this city, to tell Congress and the world that men are needed to do the work of the West.

Kahn knew when he uttered such words that they were at variance with the facts, because labor is not now scarce in the West, nor has it been for a number of years. The supply has been for years far in excess of the demand, yet this representative of greed has the brazen effrontery to give as his reason for voting against the immigration bill the following:

"The West and California needs the very kind of labor the bill would bar out, to build her railroads, work in her mines and on her farms. With more labor on the Pacific Coast the West will be able to feed more millions in the East. This kind of labor is badly needed now to develop the West."

If this misrepresentative of the people had desired to state the absolute facts he must have stated that those whom he has always represented—the greedy, avaricious employers of the Pacific Coast—desired this class of immigrant because their ignorance would enable such employers to prey upon them. He must have told them that this labor was needed because of its cheapness and because if this section of the country were flooded with the ignorant hordes from Southern Europe it would then be possible to reduce the labor now here to their degraded standard of living.

This time serving politician has in this instance been able to render yeoman service to the interests he represents because of the fact that it required a two-thirds vote to pass the immigration bill over the veto of the President. Misrepresentative-in-Congress Needham also voted to sustain the veto.

Labor has long known the motives which actuate Kahn in determining his position upon all legislation, but because of the peculiar conditions existing in his district he has been re-elected several times.

Organized labor has it within its power to defeat such representatives. This man richly deserves defeat, and the term to which he has recently been elected should end his official career. California can no longer afford to have such a man in Washington presuming to represent, while he actually misrepresents, the people of this great city. Let us be done with him.

The San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night adopted the following resolutions introduced by Secretary Scharrenberg of the State Federation of Labor:

*Whereas*, The effort to pass the immigration bill over the President's veto failed in the House of Representatives by three votes of the necessary two-thirds of those voting; and,

*Whereas*, Representative Kahn, of the Fourth Congressional District of California, voted to sustain the President's veto, thus, with two other members, accomplishing the defeat of a measure favored by the labor movement of the country and by all citizens having at heart the maintenance of the American standard of living; and,

*Whereas*, Representative Kahn, in an attempt to justify his vote, used the following language, as reported in the press, to-wit:

"He declared the West and California needed the very kind of labor the bill would bar out, to build her railroads, and work in her mines and on her farms. With more labor on the Pacific Coast, he declared, the West would be able to feed more millions in the East. This kind of labor, he asserted, is badly needed now to develop the West." Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, February 21, 1913, that we strongly condemn the action of Representative Kahn and repudiate the sentiments expressed by him, as contrary to the spirit of our citizenship and opposed to the interests of our State and of the country at large. We assert that the West and California does not need more labor of any kind, there being at present in this locality a very large and growing number of men and women seeking employment and unable to find it. We declare, if possible with added emphasis, that neither this nor any other locality needs the kind of labor which the immigration bill, if passed, would have barred out. Referring specifically to the "literacy test" in the immigration bill, we insist that the West and California does not need, nor can it afford to maintain a population of illiterate inhabitants, at least among its working class. While we recognize the truism that education does not necessarily imply good citizenship, we insist upon the equally obvious proposition that illiteracy constitutes a serious menace to the moral and political well-being of the nation; further

*Resolved*, That the attitude of Representative Kahn, in defending the policy of cheap and servile labor, while advantageous to the railroads and other large corporations, is inimical to the interests of the people at large and therefore deserving of their most severe censure; further

*Resolved*, That we deplore the defeat of the immigration bill and urge its passage by the incoming Congress.

It is to be hoped Kahn's conduct will serve no purpose other than to delay the enactment of legislation which will effectually prevent the flooding of the United States with the illiterate immigrants he would have brought here. The next Congress will be urged by the American Federation of Labor to pass the bill vetoed by Taft.



## THE GENERAL STRIKE.

## XI. The Partial Versus the General Strike.

By Robert Hunter.

(Courtesy of "The National Socialist.")

As we have seen, the anarchists look upon the general strike as the social revolution. Few actual trade union leaders of Europe have time to discuss that kind of a general strike, yet some of them concede that general strikes may, when labor is powerfully organized, become necessary and advisable. A distinction is made, however, by labor leaders between the revolutionary general strike and a reformatory general strike. In other words, there are those who believe that shorter hours, higher pay, and better conditions generally might be obtained for the working class by a general cessation of work. In this country it is urged by some that a general strike for the purposes of reform might be more effective than political action, because no trickery of the corrupt political machines and no vote of presidents or supreme courts can outlaw reforms gained through strikes. This of course makes the arguments of those who advocate the general strike here appear even stronger than they do elsewhere.

Let us, therefore, examine the general strike as a weapon to accomplish this more restricted purpose, and see whether or not it is likely to be a success. Haywood and other leaders of the strike of the textile workers of Lawrence announced at one time that they were considering the matter of having every textile worker in the United States quit work. This may or may not have been a bluff. It probably was a bluff, because such a general strike is inconceivable where the workers are unorganized or are organized in rival unions. But suppose it had been possible. Suppose, for the sake of example, every textile worker in the United States would have left work upon the demand of Haywood.

There would then have existed a complete general industrial strike that would have paralyzed every textile mill in the country. Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children would have been out of work. Every mill in the country would have been closed. The property of the mill owners would have been unproductive, no matter how safely guarded by police and militia. No orders for textile goods could have been filled. Prices would have risen skywards and the market would have been in exactly the inflated condition which exists when some gambler corners any necessity of life.

Now, let us ask ourselves whether it is conceivable that such a strike could succeed. We cannot, of course, decide the question. The matter can be settled only by experience. We can only study the matter with the greatest possible care and try to reason out what would happen in such a case. But whether our conclusions are for or against such a strike, we can feel assured that the near future will see it tried more than once. The working class, it seems, can learn its lessons only by experience—often at the cost of misery, starvation, and the bitter repetition of failure after failure. It must be said, however, at the beginning, that there are many thoughtful leaders of the actual working-class movement who believe that every such general strike is doomed to failure.

Despite the criticisms of those who advocate a general strike as against a partial strike, the latter enjoys many obvious advantages over the former. The history of partial strikes shows that on the whole they have been successful. For the organized portion of the working class they have gained important concessions in higher wages, shorter hours, and better conditions. There is no time here to indicate how much improvement has been wrought by the strikes of the past. No student of history, however, will question that the skilled workers, by organization and strikes,

have immensely improved their material conditions.

The cause of the success of such partial strikes is not far to seek. If any particular woolen mill, for instance, is tied up by strike, the owners of that particular concern are placed at a great disadvantage in holding their market. The orders they have received from their customers must be canceled, their salesmen must be called in, and all orders declined. Their notes and other obligations become due, and their profits are for the time completely cut off. If they try to open their works they are under heavy expense of paying high prices for strikebreakers, detectives, transportation, board and lodging. Machines may be broken, the product of the machine spoiled, and other heavily expensive experiences endured. And while they are thus handicapped their rivals step in, fill their orders, and obtain the business which they otherwise would have had.

In such a case the public hardly knows that a strike exists. The orders which would have otherwise gone to the crippled firm are filled by others, and the rivals reap a distinct advantage as a result of the crippled condition of one or more mill owners. The mill owners whose employees are striking cannot long endure the situation, and they are forced by competitive conditions of industry to make terms with their employees.

The "scab" exists both among the employers and among the employees. The employers seek to encourage their workmen to fight the Union. Those engaged in a partial strike endeavor for the same reasons to keep their employers fighting among themselves. The scab workman tries to take the job of his fellow workman. The scab employer tries to take the business of his rival. It is to prevent the Unions from profiting by the scab employer that many groups of the manufacturers have been led to form associations. They see that rivalry among themselves gives an advantage to the employees. Every partial strike of the past has been won more by the aid of the consumer and by rivalry among employers than by the mere fact that capital has for a time to remain unproductive.

A general strike of all the textile workers would enjoy none of the advantages noted above. All the mill owners would be placed in exactly the same position. The mills would all stop at the same time. They would reopen at the same time. As no orders could be filled, no individual mill owner would profit. There would exist no rivalry between the various firms, and every employer would be forced to join with every other employer for the one purpose of crushing the strikers. Their market would only be benefited by the stoppage of work; the mill products would be at a premium when work was resumed. The consumer would pay the bill and the mill owners would reap the profit.

The general strike would simply force a pooling of interests of all the employers in one industry. The strike would serve merely to limit the output in exactly the same manner that monopoly limits the output, by stopping production. In the one case it would be done involuntarily by general strike; in the other case it would be done voluntarily by a shut-down. In both cases it would mean starvation for the workers and vastly increased profits for the bosses.

A craft strike also enjoys certain obvious advantages over a general industrial strike. For instance, if in any industry the machinists alone strike, it means that the employer is forced to pay wages to all the other craftsmen in his employ or to shut down the works. If he shuts down he practically admits the success of the strike. If he does not shut down, he continues production at a heavy loss. He cannot, of course, produce his products without machinists. He is, therefore, unable to take advantage of the mar-

ket. His factory is demoralized, his working force disorganized, yet he must continue to pay a portion of his wage bill and make extensive operations to break the strike. Naturally the advantages of craft strikes are greater to the skilled than to the unskilled. The places of the latter are more easily filled and the loss to the employer is usually less. Experience in this matter makes comment unnecessary. The only important point to be considered is this: That an employer may be at a greater disadvantage when half his employees strike than when they all strike. In the one case as in the other his business fails to function, but in the case of the craft strike the salaries and wages of a part of his workmen must be paid. I do not maintain that this is a conclusive argument for the craft strike as against the industrial strike. It is only one fact that must be considered in estimating their relative value.

A general strike brings up another question which I only touched upon in a previous paragraph, and that is the effect such a strike might have in forcing the employers to make common cause against the employees. Partial strikes often increase the rivalry between employers. The man who grants the strikers' demands often gains a great advantage. He is able to supply his market and even take business away from his rivals. Business booms for him even in the midst of an industrial depression. From the standpoint of the other employers he is of course a contemptible scab taking advantage of their misery. What the Unionist does to a scab workman is nothing compared to what rival employers do to the boss that scabs on them. The partial strike takes every advantage of whatever rivalry and warfare may exist between competing capitalists. And those using it are not above taking the assistance of a weak capitalist who may at such time become stronger than all his rivals.

In the case, however, of the general strike, all the capitalists are put in the same box. They are forced to join hands, form an association, pool their interests, and meet the workers with a common and united purpose. A general or sympathetic strike, therefore, has this advantage, that it unites the enemy. This is, of course, what the pure theorist desires. But the actual field general, the man upon the battlefield, prefers not to hasten that day.

It is partly considerations such as the above that have led August Bebel to declare that the strike is hopeless where the employers act together. He quotes the Webbs as the great authorities in the field of trade unionism, and he gives assent to the following statement made by them:

"When an entire industry is in the hands of one single great capitalist, or is divided between a small number of non-competing capitalists—especially if the monopoly is in any way protected against new rivals—then the trade union finds its methods \* \* \* are as good as useless \* \* \* and the clamors of one or two hundred thousand of the most obstinate and bitter workmen are as ineffective as arrows against an armor-plated ship."

"What the Webbs say here of the great industrial establishments of England and the United States is also true of Germany," says Bebel. "Look at the great German industrial establishments of Krupp, Stumm, the 'Dortmunder Union,' the 'Laurelhütte,' and the 'Vulcan,' etc., to say nothing of the railway and other government works, and the accuracy of their statement strikes us at once."

It is Bebel's conclusion that it is not only almost impossible to organize the workers in trustified industries, but it is also next to impossible for them to expect to win a strike. "The condition of these workmen can be improved,"



he declares, "only by governmental and legislative measures."

The conclusions of a veteran like Bebel and of such thorough going students as Sidney and Beatrice Webb are not to be put lightly aside. On the other hand, the working class will not abandon the strike on the advice of any one. It is a weapon too natural and elemental to be given up even in the fight with the trusts until experience has proved whether or not it is useless. It may be true that in the future political action will largely take the place of the strike in the warfare between the trusts and labor, but no one can doubt that labor organizations have yet a great role to play, even in the fight on monopoly. There is, however, no getting away from the immensity of the new problems confronting the trade unions. If a reformatory general strike is doomed to failure, where the consolidation of capital is perfected—and this will not be readily admitted—a partial strike has even less chance of success. The advantages enjoyed by the partial strike where competition still exists disappear utterly where competition has ceased to exist.

There are those leaders, however, who believe that labor itself can create a new rivalry to monopoly that may even break the power of the trusts. For instance, it is urged that trade unions should raise funds and buy outright certain industrial enterprises. Suppose the United Mine Workers of America, before declaring a general strike, were to purchase two or three big mines. By this means they could establish a rivalry to their capitalist opponents which might become very formidable. They could thus keep a large part of their men at work, supply the public with coal, and reap all the advantages that would come from the rising market. The general strike would in such an instance help the co-operative enterprise. And the fear of that might force the coal barons to grant the demands of the strikers. In any case, it is claimed, this might be the beginning of the co-operative ownership of the mining industry. The plan is, of course, a mere speculation, and I think that for America, at least, there are dangers in such a plan. The suggestion is given here merely to show that the practical working-class leaders of Europe fully recognize the immediate problems that lie before the trade union movement under modern trustified capitalism, and the increasing uncertainty that now attends every strike, whether partial or general.

#### DETRACTION.

By Charles P. Hardeman.

Detraction, according to my view of it, arises from an overestimate of oneself and an undervalue of others. It springs really from jealousy. Those who practice detraction cannot bear to hear the praises of others, they cannot listen to the exaltation of their deeds without saying something in disparagement. Their nature seems to oppose the illumination of what is estimable in an individual; it must give vent to its ill-feeling and defame what is intrinsically good. Hence we so often hear this uncharitable talk, this depreciation of worthy people, this pernicious back-biting, this slanderous imputation, this unjust calumny. It is, to those who are thoughtless, the most natural thing in the world for a person to speak of his neighbor as a creature who is no good, knowing full well that he is making an offhand and groundless statement. He must have something to speak about, and the easiest and handiest subject is his neighbor. His habitual practice is to defame, not to enhance, and he consequently picks out the defects of his victim, and upon them expatiates forcibly and earnestly.

The Janitors' Union will hold a special called meeting next Monday night, and a fine of one day's pay will be assessed for non-attendance.

#### UNIVERSITIES AND THE PEOPLE.

At a meeting of the Berkeley City Club at the Shattuck Hotel, on the evening of January 21st, three addresses were delivered by representatives of the University of California. Thomas Forsythe Hunt, dean of the College of Agriculture, spoke on the subject of agricultural education; Farnham P. Griffiths, secretary to the president, on student government, and Ira Woods Howerth, professor of education and director of university extension, on the subject of university extension, setting forth its value as a means of university service, and a plan of university extension to be followed by the University of California, if a sufficient appropriation is made by the Legislature. The chairman was instructed to appoint a committee to urge upon the Legislature the necessity of such appropriation.

During the last generation, and especially during the last decade, there has been a decided change in the conception of the public, and of many university people as well, with respect to the scope of the legitimate activities of universities, and a corresponding change in the attitude of the universities towards the people.

That social utility is the test of institutions is particularly true with respect to State universities, educational institutions supported by public taxation. When people pay their money for the support of an institution, they naturally expect, and they have a right to expect, a return—a dollar's worth for a dollar paid. They may be expected to regard contempt for or indifference to practical utility in the studies, investigations and activities of a university maintained at public expense, as more or less of an insult. It is equivalent to the assumption that universities are established and maintained in order that a privileged few may enjoy in comparative ease and comfort the dignified and leisurely pursuit of knowledge without responsibility to the public as to the kind of knowledge pursued. The bare assertion that no matter what may be the character of university research the results must sometime and somewhere turn out to be valuable does not, alone, suffice. The people know that this is not altogether true, and that if it were true it would be none the less obvious that instruction, a research, or an investigation might be more useful, and more immediately so, if consistently planned to that end. Some persons, indeed, may fail to recognize the value of indispensable university studies and investigations, and demand the elimination of all that is not conspicuously useful, but this danger is not to be obviated by maintaining that considerations of social utility have no place in a university. It can be met only by the frank recognition of the fact that a university is a social institution, and by the organization and direction of university activities in conformity to that idea. Universities that manifest indifference to social needs should not be surprised if their work in general, and the consequent need of supporting them, should fall under suspicion.

From the beginning the university extension movement awakened great interest in America. Many organizations were formed for promoting it.

In spite of the early enthusiasm, however, the results of university extension were more or less disappointing to its friends. After a time there was a gradual decline of interest, and the consequent death of many university extension centers. This was due, in part at least, to the fact that the object of university extension at the beginning was too exclusively cultural. It ministered chiefly to persons of leisure. It professed to stimulate the intellectual life and guide the reading of busy men and women.

There was one striking exception, however, to the almost general decline of interest in university extension as at first conducted. That was

the success of the agricultural colleges. Here university extension succeeded from the first, and for an obvious reason—it was more practical than theoretical. Nowhere has the success been greater than in the agricultural departments of some of the great State universities, as for instance Cornell and Wisconsin.

In general, however, as already explained, university extension declined and languished until it was established on a new basis, a basis plainly indicated by the success of university extension in the agricultural schools. This new basis is the idea that university extension is but a means to enable the university to realize itself, that is, to make itself generally and practically useful to all the citizens of the State. University extension may no longer be regarded as a sort of university philanthropy, and the university itself as a sort of Lady Bountiful providing instruction more or less indiscriminately and ostentatiously for the intellectually hungry. This results from a recognition of the fact that a State university is established, not merely for the convenience of groups of scholars and persons of scholarly tastes, but for the great and general purpose of promoting the common good, and the further fact that this good is advanced not merely by the accumulation of knowledge, but also by its distribution.

#### ATTENTION, UNION MEN.

The Moving Picture Operators' Local No. 162, I. A. T. S. E., is a ninety per cent closed shop organization, which has always enjoyed good conditions, in return for which they have been credited with presenting a higher class of projection than is seen in any other city in the United States. This decision has been rendered by very severe moving-picture artists.

A dual organization has been formed, known as Branch 2, Local 8, International Musical and Theatrical Union, Inc. We ask all trade unionists to beware of being approached by any members of this so-called union, as they are not connected with the San Francisco Labor Council, nor the American Federation of Labor.

On December 14, 1912, fourteen members of this so-called union were sent to Sacramento to take the places of union operators who were locked out. The lockout lasted only twenty-four hours, as these non-union operators were incompetent to fill the positions of the union operators who had been locked out, after which time the members of the recognized operators' union returned to work, receiving their full demands.

The business agent of this dual organization, one S. A. Perry, is an expelled apprentice member of Local 162, having been expelled for working under the regular schedule of wages.

At present their membership consists of about forty men recruited from all points of the State, regardless of their ability to operate a picture machine. Local 162 desires to inform organized labor, as well as the local employers, of the great danger of allowing these incompetent operators to conduct the management of operating rooms in the local theaters.

We wish to state that this is not an organization to advance the interests of the workingman, but is purely an organization to be used as a whip upon the only bona fide operators' union. There is no room for two unions of the same craft to exist in the labor movement.

We reiterate, these men are strikebreakers, are incompetent, and are scabs; otherwise they would apply for membership in the only bona fide union, as recognized by the San Francisco Labor Council and the American Federation of Labor.

The power of the masters is known by their self-annihilation. It is commensurate with the degree in which they themselves appear not in their work.—Ruskin.



## International News Letter

Argentina—At the beginning of December congresses of the two federations of trade unions were held in Buenos Aires. These unions, although both under anarchial and syndicalist influences, had up to then strongly fought each other. Since the brilliant year of 1908 the membership, especially under the regime of the anti-labor laws, has fallen off. This brought about a common meeting arranged in order to consider the amalgamation of the two unions. As no decision to this effect was arrived at another common congress will be summoned.

Australia—The Australian trade unions are sending out warnings to intending emigrants as there is acute unemployment in almost every trade in the Commonwealth. Fifty-seven slaughterers' assistants in Sydney have been fined to the extent of from 60/ to 200/ for going on strike in opposition to the decision of the Wages Board. The syndicalists of Australia appear to be taking up the attitude of the Englishman Osborne. They are boasting of their success in evading, through a court judgment, the compulsory payment of levies in support of the labor party imposed by the miners' organization of N. S. W.

Austria—Many collective agreements terminate in the building trades this year. Negotiations between the organizations of the employers and employees have been without issue as the employers stipulated in the beginning that all question of the reduction of hours must be omitted. The Union of Domestic Servants are now publishing a monthly paper with a supplement "For the Youth."

Belgium—Since the end of December over 2000 textile workers have been on strike in Roulers on account of a lockout. They demand 10 per cent increase of wages, while the employers are only willing to give 7 per cent in some branches. The Belgian Trades Unions Commission has decided to recommend the discontinuance of the common strike fund, and that the contribution shall not be levied any more until the next Trades Unions' Congress. The ground of the recommendation is the formation of numerous national and centralized unions. The glassworkers in Jemappes have held a protest meeting against the methods employed to make them teetotalers. At the entrance to the factories they are met by gendarmes who see that no alcoholic drinks are smuggled into the works. Inside the factories, however, the owners can sell all kinds of alcoholic liquors in the canteens.

Canada—The management of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congresses have informed the English labor party that the organized workers of Canada are solid against the "warship present" which the Canadian Government intend to make for political purposes. The Canadians fear a strengthening of the "Jingo" agitation and the mad craze for increased armaments as a result of the gift. The workers of Canada have also repeatedly declared at the congresses their intention of working for the world's peace. In the effort to break down the strike of the miners at Cumberland, British Columbia, the government has given the mine owner permission to procure 700 Asiatic blacklegs.

Denmark—The importation of Polish and Galician workers for Danish agricultural labor was continued in 1912. In that year, according to official reports 12,000 Polish agricultural laborers entered the country during the summer, including 9600 women and children. On the Danish islands every twelfth worker on the land was a Pole.

France—The sculptors of Bordeaux have been on strike since November in order to obtain the free Saturday afternoon. According to official

statistics, re mines, quarries, etc., there were in 1911 a total of 38,551 such undertakings with 374,548 employees, of whom 43,134 work under the protection of the special laws of 1892. For the support of members in Albino who have been locked out since October 1, 1912, the leather workers' unions are now levying 2d. per member per month on its comrades. Since the 19 committee members entered prison on account of the anti-military agitation of the Paris Building Workers' Union, one prison alone houses not less than 34 trade unionists who have been sentenced for political offenses. And over the door of the prison, as over all French prisons, stands the proud words: "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity."

Germany—All over the country hundreds of over-crowded public meetings have taken place in protest against the increased price of meat, and the chief cause of the increase—the tariff on imports. The immediate opening of the frontiers to foreign frozen meat was, in particular, demanded. In the middle of January the section of the longshoremen, raftsmen and dredgers who are organized in the Transport Workers' Union, held a branch conference in Berlin, at which 10,542 members were represented, as against 8762 in the previous year. Over 9300 of these are at the present moment engaged in a movement for the improvement of wages and the conditions of labor. A hard fight for the improvement of the conditions under which they work is being waged by the bakers, whose employers have organized themselves against the movement. The hotel and restaurant workers have held meetings in all towns throughout the country at which a weekly rest day has been demanded. Up to the present these workers are protected by an old decree by which the so-called skilled personnel may claim a twenty-four hours' rest day every 14 days, and six hours rest every week. The daily work time may not exceed 16 hours. Increase on this daily shift is not permitted on more than 60 days in the year. The unskilled workers have up to the present enjoyed absolutely no protective law. Inquiries have been instituted by the Building Trades Corporation in order to ascertain the frequency of accidents in the trades.

Great Britain—An International Transport Workers' Congress will take place in London in June of this year. Previous to this it is intended to hold an International Railway Servants' Conference. The strike of the 5000 miners in Wales has terminated since all non-union men have joined the respective unions. The union of boiler-makers has, by a referendum vote, decided to withdraw from the labor party. Five thousand dyers in Yorkshire have obtained an increase of wages from one shilling to two shillings per week and Saturday afternoon free from 1 o'clock, without having to resort to a strike. Those who are employed by members of the Employers' Association are still fighting, particularly against the introduction of piece work. The strike of the London taxi drivers covers 12,000 workers. All attempts at mutual agreement have up to the present fallen through. The union is now considering a scheme to organize the taxi-motor traffic on a co-operative plan, and, after taking the advice of experts, to replace petrol by some other driving power which will only necessitate the slightest alteration of the motors. The largest of the firms affected by the strike have offered to sell the motorcars to the men on the installment system. Shortly after the government had declared its intention of placing its printing orders only with such firms where the eight-hour day was observed, the London County Council similarly decided to have its work done where the maximum weekly worktime is 50 hours. Within the first fortnight of the State Unemployment Insurance for building workers, shipbuild-

ers, wheelwrights, etc., coming in force, 85,000 eligible out-of-works applied for relief. Altogether 2,250,000 workers are insured by the State against unemployment. The shoemakers are negotiating with the employers regarding a tariff for the whole country. They demand a 48-hour week, minimum wage of 35 shillings weekly for adult males, a general minimum wage for females, etc. On account of the rejection of their demands the bakers of London and district have decided to strike.

Holland—Since January 5th, the typographical trades in Amsterdam have been on strike. Altogether 1000 assistants are affected. The employers threaten a general lock-out but have failed to move the strikers. The employers are now endeavoring to obtain foreign blacklegs, or to place larger orders abroad, particularly in Belgium and Germany.

Hungary—The National Congress of the Woodworkers took place on the 26th of December in Budapest. There were 13,875 members represented, as against 11,037 in 1910. Included in these figures were: 11,147 joiners, 175 turners, 639 coopers, 745 upholsterers, 199 brush-makers, 396 wheelwrights, 52 basket-makers, etc. The union's capital has risen from 6800 to 106,000 kronen. Unemployment and strike benefit is paid by the union. A proposal to introduce sick benefit was rejected. Since the great strike of the Budapest waiters in 1910 the hotel and restaurant proprietors have initiated an employment agency and withdrawn patronage from the "Yellow" Geneva Union, though the union should have its trust as a supplier of strike breakers. Without an agency this union cannot gain members, so it will compete with the employers in the future and Budapest will again have twenty-six professional employment agencies and twenty-four so-called "waiters' agents."

Japan—The government has in view the preparation of a bill, which, if passed, will compel employers to divide amongst workers who have not been engaged in any stoppage of work during the year, a certain percentage of the net gains, at the end of the year.

Mexico—What is perhaps the greatest strike in the history of Mexico is now taking place. Thousands of men employed in the shops of the national railways are demanding increased pay and an eight-hour day. The government attitude is not conciliatory.

Norway—In Trondjem a syndicalist opposition club has been formed within the trades union. At the head of the syndicalist movement in Norway

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stands the editor of the party organ in Trondhjem, Traumal, who is conscientiously working towards the disruption of the trade-union movement. The aim of the syndicalist propaganda in Norway is a reform of the trade-unions' tactics in regard to direct action, sabotage, and against the collective agreement.

Roumania—The gut cleaners in the larger slaughterhouses have been locked out for four weeks. The employers are endeavoring to get the work done abroad, especially looking for assistance to Germany and Holland. It is possible that the watchfulness of the organizations of these countries will dash this expectation to the ground.

Russia—The celebrated doctors' society "Pirogof" has issued an urgent appeal for support for ten provinces where the people are starving for want of necessary provisions. According to the estimates of the authorities more than two million hectares of land have been left uncultivated owing to this, and it is anticipated there will be still worse consequences.

South Africa—At the first conference of the South African Labor Party, at Cape Town, last week, one of the most important questions discussed was that on colored labor. The conference proposes to admit colored men to trades unions, provided guarantees are forthcoming that white standards will be upheld. While determined to maintain white ideals and will place no obstacles in the way of natives attaining to such, the party will observe a passive policy in regard to the latter. There are 15,000 members in the South African trade unions.

Spain—The painters of Madrid are among the few favored trades enjoying the eight-hour day. Founded in 1899, the organization since 1902 has had this working time. The first raising of wages from 3.50 to 3.85 pesetas per day was obtained in 1905 without strike. A further increase of 25 centimes was obtained in 1911 after a strike of four weeks. Shortly after, however, 800 of the 1200 members of the organization were locked out. The workers were defeated, but the organization has recovered since then. Today the painters receive 6 pesetas and the helpers 3.50 pesetas per day of eight hours.

Sweden—The management of the union of masons and wood-workers has published a proposal to be laid before the next conference for the innovation of unemployment benefits. For the masons this makes a much higher contribution necessary. The woodworkers have discovered through inquiries that this innovation, through their connection with the building workers, would create great difficulties for them.

Switzerland—The employers and the Liberal Party are working with feverish zeal to found "yellow" or blackleg unions all over the land. The federal parliament has decided to create an office for social insurance for which the way has been prepared by State accident and invalidity insurance.

#### SAN FRANCISCO GIRL SUCCEEDS.

Nick Brown, the well-known musical director of the Republic theatre, has put one over. He has introduced his 18-year-old daughter, Flavilla, on the Orpheum stage as "Flavilla, the singing and dancing accordeon girl. She has mastered the piano accordeon to such a degree that, when Martin Beck and J. Meyerfeld heard her play, they at once engaged her for the Orpheum circuit, at \$200 per week.

Nick Brown is the proudest man in the Musicians' Union, as he thought there were several women doing the same stunt, but Martin Beck says Flavilla is the only and original dancing and singing accordeon girl on the stage. She is now traveling through the Eastern States and making a big hit.

#### REVENUE AND TAXATION BILL.

By Norman Duxbury.

Of the four thousand or more bills introduced into the Legislature very few have any bearing or interest to those who toil, and with one exception all of the good bills put together will not do a thing to advance humanity. A few of them, as the mothers' pension and the workman's compensation bills, may protect human life a little but they can bring us no nearer the abolition of poverty, no nearer the co-operative commonwealth.

The one exception is the revenue and taxation amendment to the constitution introduced by Mr. Gelder of Alameda County, and relates to the taxation powers of cities and of counties.

The power of taxation is the most vital in society. The men who decide the taxes and who shall pay them are the richest and most favored in the community. Those who make it their business to see to these things, find it tremendously to their own interest. They can tax themselves rich and the other people poor; and when the people themselves take this power into their own hands the advantage will be theirs.

Today the workers pay the major part of the taxes; sugar is taxed, food is taxed, clothes are taxed; in fact, everything that we eat and wear and use is taxed, and while owing to population and invention, wealth is constantly increasing it is monopolized by the ever-growing increase of land values while land itself pays very little taxes, and its continual increase in value enables the owner to keep it idle while men are unemployed and starving for the want of its product. This increase is a social increase; every day a man works he increases its value and the owner reaps the profit; this social increase belongs to society and should be taken and used for social necessities as sewage, streets, playgrounds, and parks, etc., and this bill gives power to each city or to each county to abolish taxes on every thing except land and franchises, and will enable them to raise their taxes direct from the land.

There are only two things that it is possible to tax, these are land and labor. All taxes not on land are taxes on labor. All wealth is labor applied to land and the more wealth is produced the more the workers apply their brain and muscle, the more is taken away from them in rent. For instance, suppose that we have here an ideal city where the schools and gas and water are free, with free car service, and suppose also that food and clothing were sold at cost, the workers would be no better off. It would be worth so much to live in such a place and the landowners would charge so much more for the privilege. England is a splendid example of this. There free trade has enormously increased the wealth of the country, the cities generally own their public utilities and the state owns the telegraph and telephone systems. But the working class is no better off, poverty is still rampant, while land has reached a fabulously high value to the tremendous enrichment of the landowner.

Some day society will take the full value of land for the benefit of society. This taxation can be put in gradually by means of this bill. It will enable the community to break up the monopoly of idle land and force it into use at a lower rent. It will take the glut out of the labor market, raise wages and do away with crime. This remedy has been tried and found successful in other cities where the tax rate has been reduced on the average to about half, and conditions greatly improved.

To cure social diseases we need only to abolish the cause. Labor needs land in order to live. Here are millions of acres wanting hands and millions of hands wanting acres, and this tax on land will put it into use giving employment to all, will raise wages and usher in a higher stage of society.

#### STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Meeting of the Executive Council, San Francisco, February 16, 1913.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. by President Haggerty. Present—President D. P. Haggerty, Vice-Presidents Ira H. Markwith, Frank Belcher, F. P. Lamoreux, T. J. Vitaich, H. J. Young, Harry Bartley, Don Cameron, M. J. McGuire, John S. Blair and Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg.

Excused—Vice-President W. H. Hemsted. Absent—Vice-Presidents James E. Hopkins, Harry Wiese and Harry A. Huff.

Communications received—From Affiliated Trades of the New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Feb., 1913), asking that we urge our representatives in Congress to have a clause inserted in the year's Naval Appropriation Bill providing for the building of one of the two battleships in a government navy yard. Request complied with.

From Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. (Feb. 5), submitting resolution urging that we give our aid to Street and Electric Railway Employees of America to secure legislation providing for shorter workday for their members; also a resolution asking that officers of State Federations inform President of A. F. of L. regarding legislative matters pending in respective State Legislatures. Request complied with.

From Metal Trades Department of A. F. of L., Washington, D. C. (Jan. 31), soliciting co-operation and assistance in their campaign to bring the Metal Trades into closer affiliation. Referred to Secretary with instructions to render aid wherever possible.

From Central Federated Union, New York (Jan. 20), soliciting financial aid for the Garment Workers in Greater New York.

### SHOES BRUSKER SHOE CO. (Union Store)

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## THE A. F. OF L. AND ITS GOVERNMENT.

By Jack Williams.

As a trades-unionist of the old school, and one who has noted the conservative and constructive measures—as opposed to the extremist propaganda—adopted by that body, I would humbly submit the two following and notable questions for consideration:

First: Has control by the A. F. of L. assumed the progressive or the retrogressive path of labor advancement?

Second: Does the master-class follow the one plan of solidarity when ways and means are sought for to force the dictates of their policy on labor; also, will the attempted secession from the parent body enhance labor's status on the Pacific Coast?

The right of interrogation suggests itself in the seems-to-be intended war and propaganda relative thereto.

This right presents itself in two forms. In one form the necessity—in view of the fact that secessionists and reactionists are at work to try and split the parent body—is shown of calling attention to the undeniable progressive march of the A. F. of L. in its thirty years of formation.

The thinker and collector of data well knows that the increasing suppression of the infamous judiciary injunctions issued in opposition to constitutional rights and the rising fear of continued perversion of the people's franchise on the part of the federal authorities is due to the concerted and indefatigable work of the American Federation of Labor. He also knows that the ever-rising control of the legislative and administrative policies in the interests of the masses is in the hands of the biggest, and, I can say, one of the most effective industrial councils we know of in the history of labor's march to destiny. With its broadness of aim, its extensive branches, its field within the realm of right and justice, and its determination to fight unto death all oppression and wrongs of the workers, what can be the object; what is the origin of such an illusion to think that the interests of the workers will be furthered by secession from that staunch institution that has proven its right to eminence in thirty years of battle and victory?

And the "Grand Old Man" who graces that eminence with his timely and well-calculated measures and dictates, together with his able assistants—Mitchell and Morrison—will go down in history as a complete refutation of such pernicious doctrines palpably in the advocacy of labor's demand, and as an antithesis to the fungoid growths springing from the seed sown by such teachings that call for this attempted condemnation.

Let us hope that the delegates in future assembly will give such matters the fullest scrutiny before sending to committee requests and resolutions that ought to be voted down at the first reading.

Question No. 2: Yes, the employers avoid all secession when it comes to a mutual agreement on terms intended to defeat labor's claim. And rightly so. That is the meaning of organization and its intended doctrine and method of procedure.

The other section of Question No. 2 can be answered by any one who has given a mere thought to such a query.

One knowing the wide range of conventional activities sees the abortive contention in the argument that geographical difficulty and the continual coming into being of new and varying conditions makes it impossible for a single executive council to govern and submit jurisdiction on legal and industrial tangles that may arise east and west of this vast continent.

This is no matter of guesswork. The fact of ability has been, and still is, in evidence every day.

Today a charter in the A. F. of L. is a policy guaranteed by two millions of trades-unionists, and is safe from the dastardly manipulations of men who barter honesty in the mad rush after the almighty dollar. Men whose graft has blinded them to the value of personal integrity and whose minds are blank the moment the polls close. Such as these have no place within the confines of the American Federation of Labor.

In conclusion I would like to say that the enigma of a Supreme Court bench twisting the Constitution to suit the exigencies surrounding certain rulings in which money is interested, is, or will be, in a very fair way to continue its farcical inroads into the constitutional rights of the masses should the secessionists and their ilk receive credence enough to cause a little delay on the part of the officials of the A. F. of L. in their observation on that revered conclave—the gentlemen of the wig and gown.

### DO WE WANT ROADS?

My Dear Sir:

I am very anxious to obtain, for the benefit of the Joint Committee, an intelligent expression of public opinion on the basic questions involved in the granting of federal aid in road improvement. It occurs to me you might like to co-operate in this matter to the extent of stimulating the public to an expression of their views. If this suggestion strikes you favorably, will you kindly advise me as early as practicable as to public opinion in your section of the country on the following questions:

1. Should the government make appropriations in aid of public roads?
2. On what roads should the first government appropriation, if made, be expended: (a) all roads; (b) post roads (r. f. d. and star routes); (c) main traveled market roads; (d) main highways connecting important cities and towns in state; (e) trunk line, interstate highways connecting state capitals and large cities?
3. Should the government appropriation be expended on construction, on maintenance, on general improvement, or on any or all of these, or should the allotment by the government be unconditional, or paid as a reward after local authorities have constructed or maintained a highway in good condition?
4. What proportion of cost of construction, improvement, or maintenance should be borne by national government, state, county, road district, and abutting property owners, respectively, or what amounts should be allotted to the states on an unconditional plan, or what amounts per mile should be paid as rewards?
5. Should the federal appropriation be apportioned among the states on basis of population, area, mileage of roads, mileage of rural and star routes, taxable valuation, or a combination of these?
6. Should the supervision of construction or maintenance of government aided roads be by the federal government, the state and local authorities, or jointly?

Kindly let me know in what manner you submit these questions to the people of your community, and how soon you can probably report the consensus of opinion.

Yours very truly,

JONATHAN BOURNE, JR.,

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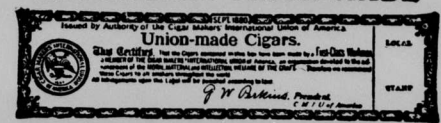
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**THE DARROW TRIAL.**

Indications are that the case of Darrow will go to the jury early next week as the defense has about completed its case and the prosecution announces it will require but one day to present its rebuttal.

Lecompte Davis, who was associated with Clarence S. Darrow in the McNamara defense, proved a good witness for the latter. Davis took the stand after Special Prosecutor Wheaton A. Gray had devoted more than two hours to the cross-examination of Lincoln Steffens, during which the magazine writer gave substantially the same answers he made at the first trial.

Davis declared that Darrow was prejudiced against Robert Bain, the juror he is charged with corrupting, and that there were several conferences between counsel for the defense regarding the disposition of the juror at which Darrow favored the use of a peremptory challenge to get rid of Bain.

The day before the exercise of peremptories, he said Bert Franklin asked him to use his influence with Darrow to have Bain retained, because he, Franklin, knew that "Bob was all right."

Davis corroborated much of Steffens' testimony concerning the compromise in the McNamara case. He said his first knowledge of the negotiations for the pleas of guilty came from District Attorney Fredericks during a conversation on November 22d, six days before the arrest of Franklin for bribery.

At that time, Davis testified Fredericks asked him: "Why don't you quit this horse play, old boy, and come through and plead guilty?"

The witness said he opposed the compromise but was finally convinced that the attitude of those who sought it was the right one. He told of visits to the jail to discuss the matter with the McNamara brothers and of their willingness to plead guilty individually, each having been willing to go to the penitentiary if the other could go free.

The proposition to have J. J. McNamara take a sentence of 10 years was first broached by the district attorney, according to Davis. Captain Fredericks, he testified, told him that he could not listen to any proposition that provided for J. J. McNamara going free.

"J. J. will have to take something," he quoted the district attorney as saying.

The day before Franklin's arrest, the witness said, Fredericks told him "whatever you do has got to be done quickly. This fellow is running for mayor and you have got to be quick about it."

Davis explained that the prosecutor referred to the mayoralty campaign between Mayor Alexander and Job Harriman, who was the Socialist candidate for mayor.

**ORPHEUM THEATRE.**

The Orpheum announces for next week a particularly novel and fascinating bill. Rube Marquard of the New York Nationals and Blossom Seeley, the musical comedy favorite, will begin a brief engagement in "Breaking the Record or Nineteen Straight." Marquard sings and dances well. He has a splendid partner in Blossom Seeley who is a great favorite on Broadway. Lida McMillan, the original "College Widow" in New York and London and the original Mrs. Jeffries, Jr., in "The Third Degree," will appear in "The Late Mr. Allen." This is Miss McMillan's first vaudeville tour. She will have the support of S. T. Leaning and a capable company. Eddy Howard will appear in "Those Were Happy Days." He will have the assistance of Bert Snow. Wotpert & Paulan, novelty acrobats, will display their skill. They are recent importations from the foreign music halls. Next week will be the last of Diamond and Brennan, Apdale's Zoological Circus, and B. A. Rolfe's English Americanized pantomime, "Puss in Boots."

**GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE.**

The strike of the white goods workers is over. The 7000 girls have succeeded in winning all demands. The settlement was reached following an all night session of the Cotton Garment Manufacturers of New York.

The manufacturers realized that by holding out any longer against the demands of the girls they would lose their trade for this season, and rather than go to the wall they decided to make peace with the union. Following the voting down by the strikers of the propositions of the employers last week, the manufacturers announced that they were going to fight the demands of the workers and not deal with the union.

They opened their shops, but the girls would not return to work unless their demands were granted. Meanwhile time was passing and orders for spring goods had flowed into the offices of the shops of all the members of the Manufacturers' Association. To fight the union any longer would mean the loss of the orders, and the manufacturers resolved to yield.

Every day adds desertions in the ranks of the employers, while the firmness of the workers is remarkable. They are displaying a degree of determination that has had the effect of paralyzing the employers, who expected to be able to cause many desertions.

There are still about 60,000 of the strikers out and if given support they will remain out until victory is achieved, and victory in this fight means much to the garment workers throughout the entire country.

Financial aid is still badly needed.

**BAKERY WORKERS REPLY.**

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

Chicago, Ill., February 14, 1913.

Mr. John I. Nolan, Secretary San Francisco Labor Council, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir and Brother—Your resolution in reference to the Indianapolis conspiracy trial was duly received by the quorum, and after due consideration the matter was referred to the General Executive Board session, which takes place in March, for final investigation.

We surely appreciate the action taken by your organization in this most outrageous act of the capitalistic class, where they have shown that nothing will prevent them in their desire to satisfy their greed.

Hoping that we will be successful through the combined efforts of organized labor to check their anarchistic action against labor organization, we remain,

Faternally yours,

CHARLES IFFLAND,

**LECTURES ON TUBERCULOSIS.**

The following lectures will be given at the headquarters of the Tuberculosis Society, 1547 Jackson street: March 6th, "Care of Tuberculous Patients," Dr. W. P. Clark; March 20th, "Tuberculosis and the Wage Earner," James W. Mullen; April 3d, "The Problem of Tuberculosis," Dr. R. G. Brodrick; April 17th, "Sanatoria," Rabbi Martin A. Meyer; May 8th, "Tuberculosis Among the Indians," Dr. G. R. Hubbell; May 22d, "Some Social Aspects of Tuberculosis," Miss Marie Jorgensen. All of the lectures will be illustrated. Admission is free and all are invited. Lectures start at 8 o'clock.

J. B. Dale, State organizer for the State Federation of Labor, reports that he has effected a temporary organization of the Central Labor Council of Marysville and in his work he was assisted by J. S. Blair, one of the vice-presidents of the federation. When the organization is completed it will be made up of unions of the miscellaneous trades, representing barbers, bartenders, cigar makers, clerks, cooks, laborers, millhands, upholsterers and waiters.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1913.

Beautiful San Francisco "Labor Clarion" is twelve years old and it is as good and clean as it is beautiful. The unions of San Francisco have reason to be proud of their publication.—Omaha "Western Laborer."

We are to have another municipal car line in San Francisco. The Board of Supervisors on Monday last voted for the Van Ness avenue line to the Exposition grounds. San Francisco is going to the front rapidly with the municipal ownership idea.

The attempt of the Municipal Street Sweeping Department to compel street sweepers to wear uniforms was very properly condemned last Friday night by the Labor Council. Uniforms on these men can be interpreted to mean just one thing. They represent a badge of servitude. They serve no useful purpose whatever.

Within the next few weeks we may expect to hear of a new revolt in Mexico. Indications are that Mexico is destined to again fall in line with her sister republics to the south and spend her time in fighting until she again develops a man strong enough to hold personal ambitions of hot-headed warriors in check with a hand of iron. Madero was too weak for such a task. This was demonstrated by his conduct toward young Diaz when he was captured after the first uprising headed by him.

The National Child Labor Committee whose annual conference will be held in Jacksonville, Florida, March 13th-16th, was organized in 1904 following the suggestion of a resident of Montgomery, Alabama. Many Southerners have been identified with its work. The committee has played an active part in campaigns in all parts of the Union and since its organization 39 States have improved their child labor laws. Bills are now pending in 32 State Legislatures, covering hours of work, age limit for employment or minimum wage for minors, or for the pensioning of dependent mothers with children.

According to a circular just issued by the Forest Service the demand for Circassian walnut has resulted in the substitution of other woods. Our own red gum is often sold as Circassian walnut, and butternut is also similar in general appearance to the less highly figured grades. Many good African, Asian, and South American woods resemble Circassian walnut, though none possess the magnificent figure, delicate tones, and velvety texture of the latter. The circular discusses the supply and uses of Circassian walnut, and those who wish to know how possible substitutes may be distinguished can learn from this circular the distinctive marks which the government's experts have discovered.

## The Growth of the World's Unions

The last annual report of the International Secretariat is indeed a most interesting document and shows the growth of the labor movement of the world to be steady and substantial. It is a book of 320 pages, issued from the office of Carl Legien, at Berlin.

A good review of the trades union movement of the countries affiliated to the Secretariat is afforded by the following table:

### MEMBERSHIP OF TRADES UNIONS.

	Membership of all Unions.		Membership of Secretariat.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
1. Great Britain .....	2,440,723	3,010,346	710,994	861,482
2. France .....	977,350	1,029,238	340,000	450,000
3. Belgium .....	138,928	92,735	68,984	77,224
4. Holland .....	143,850	153,689	44,120	52,235
5. Denmark .....	123,864	128,224	101,563	105,269
6. Sweden .....	121,180	116,500	85,176	80,129
7. Norway .....	47,453	53,830	46,397	53,475
8. Finland .....	24,928	19,640	15,346	19,640
9. Germany .....	2,688,144	3,061,002	2,017,298	2,339,785
10. Austria .....	451,232	486,263	400,563	421,905
11. Bosnia-Herzegovina .....	6,269	5,587	6,086	5,587
12. Croatia-Slavonia .....	6,805	8,504	5,108	7,182
13. Hungary .....	86,778	96,180	86,478	95,180
14. Serbia .....	7,418	8,337	7,418	8,337
15. Roumania .....	8,515	6,000	8,515	6,000
16. Bulgaria .....	3,000	.....	3,000	.....
17. Switzerland .....	93,797	78,119	63,863	78,119
18. Italy .....	783,538	709,943	359,383	384,446
19. Spain .....	40,984	80,000	40,984	80,000
20. United States of America...	1,710,433	2,282,361	1,710,433	1,775,000
Total .....	9,905,189	11,435,498	6,121,711	6,900,995

The membership of the trades unions in these countries, therefore, has risen from 9,905,189 to 11,435,498, while the membership of unions affiliated to the National Centres has gone up from 6,121,711 to 6,900,995. The percentage of all organized work people can only be given for seven countries. These are as follows: Denmark, 51.75 per cent; Germany, 32.91; Norway, 27.64; Sweden, 21.88; United States, 19.26; Bosnia, 11.64; Italy, 9.49.

The financial position of the trade unions is given for about 50 per cent of the total membership. The yearly income of this 50 per cent was about \$40,000,000, and the expenditure more than \$35,000,000. Nearly twenty million dollars were used for benefit purposes. Trades unions' members, therefore, received over half the total expenditure in the way of direct benefits. Twelve and a half million dollars were spent on strikes, the United States and Germany each taking \$4,700,000, and England \$1,800,000.

An interesting feature of the French report is that dealing with the growth of the number of labor papers during the last few years. The summons of the Trades Union Federation to the working people in regard to the increased cost of living, against war, and the application of the anti-labor laws, and for the free Saturday afternoon is also of interest. The Belgian report, the tendency of the trades unions towards centralization in national and industrial unions. Holland has four different groups of trades unions. Besides the National Centre affiliated to the International Secretariat, there are also the anarchist Federation of Trades Unions, the Christian Union, and the Catholic Labor organization. The first has, however, almost double the membership of all the others put together. Denmark, which has the largest percentage of organized workers, saw a number of attacks on the form of organization of the National Centre in 1911. A trades union conference decided to make inquiries as to whether the present form should be altered or not. Sweden reports a revival of the trades union movement, which was weakened after the great fight of 1909. But advance has been hindered by the disturbing agitation of the syndicalists, much to the satisfaction of the employers. Norway shows rapid industrial development. While the population has increased 40 per cent since 1865, the number of industrial workers has increased by 505 per cent. This partly explains the growth of the trades unions movement in spite of the struggles and lockouts in which the greater part of the members were engaged. In Finland, where the movement suffers under the Russian knout, the bookbinders have had a hard fight. Thanks to the help of foreign trade unions, the workers won in the end. From Germany comes the most complete report, which deals in particular with the economic conditions generally, the rival trades unions, employers' associations, etc. The German trades unions report a year of hard work and great success all round. The Austrian trades unions, also, have made distinct progress, and it appears that the separatist crisis has been overcome as far as their own people are concerned. Unhappily, there is little hope that the fratricidal war caused by the separatist agitation will soon come to an end. This agitation has ever been at work at the public elections, and the wages movements; the workers themselves are splitting up into their particular nationalities everywhere so far as the separatist movement has had effect. In Hungary, the classic land of servility, the trades unions succeeded in improving their position greatly.



## Fluctuating Sentiments

In one of San Francisco's morning papers during the past week appeared an article criticising the Industrial Accident Board's amendment to the present law by C. R. Watson of Hanford, Cal. Watson starts his story with "As a laboring man." Now we do not know Watson, and he does not state what he labors at. The article in question indicates, however, that he "labors" for some insurance company which the proposed changes in our laws would hurt. The article would also lead one to believe that Watson is responding to the appeal to selfishness sent out last week by the Aetna Life Insurance Company to all insurance men to oppose the proposed changes with regard to insurance because they would "abolish this source of income for you." We do not believe Watson is a laborer. We believe he is an insurance man.

Abraham Steinberg, a walking delegate, was murdered on orders of buttonhole contractors, who feared that his labors would injure their business, according to the confession of Harry Wagner, the man charged with the killing. Wagner, who was arrested shortly after the murder on January 7th, confessed to the police, they say, that he committed the crime for \$50 and because of a threat that he would be prosecuted for forgery. The object of the contractors was to prevent the signing of a contract, arranged by Steinberg, which would have eliminated them as middlemen and caused the clothing manufacturers and the National Buttonhole Makers' Union to deal directly with each other. Wagner, the police say, named Abraham Fialkoff as the buttonhole contractor whose name he had forged to checks. Fialkoff, his eighteen-year-old daughter and Louis Weinstein, also a buttonhole contractor, were arrested, the men charged with homicide and the girl with being an accessory after the fact.

In a recent issue of "Collier's" the following editorial note appears under the caption "Tell Us Another": "There are certain phrases that the world is tired of hearing; certain excuses and smooth, condescending statements from the powers that be that are not as convincing as they once were. During the New York garment strike a contractor who sent out a large amount of his work in sub-contracts made this statement: 'Our tenement-house workers can easily make \$7 a week. If they worked in the shop, they could make \$9 or \$10, but they prefer to take their work to their homes, so that they can attend to their household duties and work whenever they please.' In the light of what we know of the difference that \$2 or \$3 a week makes to a tenement family, and the relation that home work bears to 'household duties,' such a remark causes laughter that is very like to wrath. In the same strike the New York Clothing Trade Association printed a large statement in the leading papers, beginning: 'An Unjustifiable Strike': 'The clothing strike was started by a handful of self-seeking agitators and against the real interests of the workers.' Agitators may precipitate trouble, but they cannot make it. Tens of thousands of people—hard-working, much-worried—do not lay down their means of livelihood in the bitter weather of early January and face the most biting privation for an undetermined time unless there is a much better reason than 'a handful of self-seeking agitators.' All sympathy is due to those business men who are trying to work out the difficult problems that face them honestly and well, but this sort of assininity only antagonizes the public which it is intended to placate."

## Wit at Random

Magistrate—You say the man died a natural death?

Witness—Yes, your worship.

Magistrate—But I thought he was shot.

Witness—So he was, but he was practicing on the trombone at the time.

Social Agitator—Isn't it a shame the way they work the help in this store? Fifteen hours a day, and wages almost nothing!

Companion—Why do you trade here?

Social Agitator—Oh, they sell things so much cheaper.—Chicago "Times."

"Children are not to be called stupid just because they fail to notice things and to grasp opportunities that appear plain to their elders," writes a school-teacher. "Show a three-year-old child a picture of a person without arms, and the child will not notice anything wrong with the picture. A six-year-old child will notice it.

"I teach one of the lower grades in a public school. The other day I had the class in arithmetic put down the Roman numerals from 1 to 12. To my great surprise, the most backward child in the room was first to finish the task, and his paper was absolutely correct. This boy was considered dull, and he was two years too old to be in this grade.

"'Very good, William,' I said; 'how did you manage to do it so quickly?'

"'I copied 'em off the clock,' he answered.

"He was the only pupil in the room to notice this chance."—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

"Yes. I've cut out the slang stuff," Nell was telling her latest "gentleman friend." "Gee, but my talk was gettin' fierce! I'd worked up a line o' fable-material that had George Ade backed off the map and gaspin' for wind, but I've ditched all that now. I seen it was up to me to switch onto another track. Jammed on my emergency brakes one day and says to myself, 'You mutt, where do you think you'll wind up if you don't slough this rough guff you're shovin' across on your unprotected friends? You never will land a Johnny-boy that's got enough gray matter in his cupola to want a real, bang-up flossy lady for his kiddo instead of a skirt that palavers like a brain-storm with a busted steerin'-gear.' Any girl can talk like a lady, even if she never gets closer to one than to stretch her neck when some swell dame buzzes past in her gas-wagon. I says to yours truly, 'It's time to reformat your grammar, little sister,' and you betcher sweet life I've cut the mustard."—"Satire."

Barber—Poor Jim has been sent to a lunatic asylum.

Victim (in chair)—Who's Jim?

"Jim is my twin brother, sir. Jim has long been broodin' over the hard times, an' I suppose he finally got crazy."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, he and me has worked side by side for years, and we were so alike we couldn't tell each other apart. We both brooded a good deal, too. No money in this business now."

"What's the reason?"

"Prices too low. Unless a customer takes a shampoo it doesn't pay to shave or hair-cut. Poor Jim, I caught him trying to cut a customer's throat because he refused a shampoo, so I had to have the poor fellow locked up. Makes me sad. Sometimes I feel sorry I didn't let him slash all he wanted to. It might have saved his reason. Shampoo, sir?"

"Yes!"—Milwaukee "Journal."

## Miscellaneous

### WHAT REALLY COUNTS.

By Charles Clair Taylor.

It doesn't really matter,

What kind of clothes you wear,  
Nor how you choose your shirts and shoes,  
Or how you wear your hair.

The thing that really counts the most,

As through this world you go,  
Is just the fact of how you act  
Towards those you meet and know.

If a man should wear a thread-bare coat,

And his tie is out of date,  
Don't put him down with haughty frown,  
He may have quarreled with fate.

For Fate is really a queer old girl

And sometimes she's troublesome,  
We never know when luck may go  
And our turn of troubles come.

Just give a man a helping hand

And things may come about  
So some distant day, the debt he'll pay  
When you are down and out.

The assassination of Madero in Mexico is only another instance of a weakling crowding himself forward to a position he was too small to fill. A really strong man would have crushed the insignificant revolution in a short time. A strong man would also have so disposed of Felix Diaz when he had him in his clutches that it would have been impossible for him to bring about the condition of affairs which ultimately ended in the double murder last Sunday. Weakness and power never go well together and Madero ended just where he figured to end. Poor old Mexico must now suffer until some strong man comes forward and leads her out of her present plight.

### RESPONSIBILITY.

By George Matthew Adams.

A great man by the name of Ansalus de Insulis—remember the name—once wrote these wonderful words: "Learn as if you were to live forever; live as if you were to die tomorrow."

Be responsible, first, to yourself.

Responsibility is one thing that all must face, and that none can escape. It starts with the baby in the cradle. It ends—it never ends! For the responsibility of a man goes on even after his work is over. A man performs a great deed. It lives in printed pages and goes on in its influence as long as there is any life in the world at all.

Be responsible, first, to yourself.

Individual responsibility! It's the thing that makes the man. Without it there is no man. Bear in mind, you who must realize responsibility to your employer, or to your friend, or to your home—your first responsibility is to yourself. And if you are weak and false to yourself—if you wobble in bearing the things that mean your very life and success—you are already a failure.

Be responsible, first, to yourself.

Then feel your responsibility. No one is useless who believes that some things depend upon him alone. You who read this little preachment, take it to heart. Be unafraid of at least attempting larger things. Convince your own self that you have worth and can prove it—and the tasks of big moment will take care of you and lift you into importance and affluence—the gifts of having the courage to take responsibility and shoulder it. But, remember to—

Be responsible, first, to yourself.



**STUDY LAW AT HOME.**

"I will study and prepare myself, for some day my chance will come."—Abraham Lincoln.

The Business Men's Law College of San Francisco has been established for the purpose of reaching a class of men and women who can not afford to quit their work to attend a local law school, but who realize the importance of a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of law, and can give their spare time at home to increase their proficiency.

There is no branch of knowledge so important to a citizen as the knowledge of law. Most of the successful men have read law, and 86 per cent of the \$10,000 positions are filled by those who are legally trained.

Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, John F. Dillon, R. S. Lovett, Thomas F. Ryan, E. H. Harri-man, and numbers of the brainiest and most successful business men and lawyers of San Francisco and other parts of the United States studied law without attending a residence college.

The members of the classes of The Business Men's Law College of San Francisco are composed of ambitious busy men and women who are meeting in class room one night each week for the purpose of being quizzed and enlightened by an able attorney, and lectures are given at intervals by some of the leading members of the bench and bar of this city. A number of the officers of the labor organizations of this vicinity have enrolled and availed themselves of this opportunity to gain this important branch of an education.

So, friends, get in touch with the registrar, Mr. J. E. Herrin, 667 Mills Building, for full details and special price to charter members.—adv.

**FOLEY'S BAKERY.**

Foley's Bakery, now located at 2751 Mission street, has a real historic position in the city's industries—it is not only the oldest bakery in San Francisco, but is considered to have been the first union bakery in the city. To loyal union palates, this fact probably adds to the natural toothsome-ness of Foley's products. They are manufactured by the most modern methods—the process open to inspection at all times. Since its founding, this bakery has been under the same family's management, Mr. Wm. M. Foley being at present its general manager. Mr. Foley is well known as secretary of the Master Bakers' Association.—adv.

**BERLIN BAKERY.**

Union men and union sympathizers who patronize only the "label" goods say they suffer the reverse of hardship from their loyalty so long as they can buy Berlin's label breads, made at 2899 Mission street. Customers give these bakery goods their highest praise—continued patronage. An equal praise, for its wholesome and appetizing meals, is accorded the restaurant run in connection with this bakery. It is always evident that Mr. Berlin has set up for himself high ideals of the products he turns out and of the service he gives to the public. Before moving to Mission street, two years ago, Mr. Berlin had conducted a successful bakery on Twenty-fourth street.—adv.

**THE AVENUE CAFE.**

Mr. Lassalle, the proprietor of this cafe, established sixteen months at Mission and Onondaga avenue, "Knows the ropes" of the several businesses which combine in his cafe business. For twelve years he conducted a saloon on O'Farrell, near Powell; before that he was for fifteen years a baker (a union baker, of course) and he caters to his patrons' social comfort, as his merchants' lunches, special attention to private parties and well patronized pool tables witness.—adv.

**ACME GROCERY CO.**

Three of the finest stores in the Mission are those operated by the Acme Grocery Co. at 2848 Mission (phone Mission 6151) at 462 Castro (phone Market 3340) and at 2889 Twenty-fourth street (phone Mission 976), all three of which Mr. J. O'Looney is the very able general manager. The Acme Grocery Co. stores do a flourishing business in all the substantial of the table, since from their purchasing in unusually large quantities they are able to quote bottom-rock prices. At the same time you can find here all the frills for the table—the tasties and delicacies and fancy groceries—without those thrills, those cold shivers, which one gets from the outrageously high prices charged by many other companies. The Acme stores have held their present locations for six years. So far as their union customers are concerned, they know that they want good things, that they have good money to spend and that they must spend it wisely.—adv.

**HERMANN TIENCKEN.**

Sixteen years' experience, sixteen years' knowledge, Mr. Hermann Tiencken has put into making his saloon at the N. E. corner of Mission and Twenty-sixth streets the pleasant and satisfactory gathering place it is. Mr. Tiencken's careful attention to his patrons' tastes has vastly contributed to his financial success, for he is most particular in the selection of the wines and liquors he carries. He has, too, that faculty of making things "go" which is invaluable in such a business.—adv.

**C. A. HOOPER & CO.**

C. A. Hooper & Co., lumber merchants, with offices in the Balboa Bldg., have been enjoying their part in that strong current of improvement which the lumber business has felt these past months. There is nothing hysterical about this improvement in their business, just a firm steady climb, such as those who know this firm would expect. They are agents for reliable companies turning out good lumber—the Russ Lumber & Mill, L. W. Blinn Lumber, Redwood Mfrs., Southern California Lumber, Big Lagoon Lumber, and the Diamond Brick Co., and as agents C. A. Hooper & Co. are known to be prompt, honest and able.—adv.

**GEO. V. NICHOLLS.**

It would be hard to speak too highly of the hardware store conducted by Mr. Geo. V. Nicholls at Twenty-fourth street and Potrero avenue, difficult to over-praise the business acumen he has shown in the selection of his stock, his absolute gift for display, and the advantages of price which he is able to give to his customers. Do you need a workman's tool? he has it. A household utensil? that, too, he has. Small building materials and house finishing supplies are here in great variety, such as paints, glass, oils and house hardware, and crockery, glassware and bar supplies likewise. Mr. Nicholls has been in this business for the past six years, a period of unceasing activity but one also of unceasing success. "He who runs may read" that Mr. Nicholls has a "long head" for business, and we are sure that greater successes lie before him.—adv.

**GEORGE DAHLBENDER.**

"The firmest friend of organized labor in all the drug trade of San Francisco," men say of Mr. George Dahlbender, and he would be the last to deny it. He is an old timer here, with a wide circle of friends, having been in business on Kearny street for twenty years before the fire. The drug store in which he has been established for five years at Folsom and Twenty-fifth is a credit to him; he keeps an excellent stock which he sells at honest prices; and the ranks of labor wish him continued prosperity.—adv.

**THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP****FRANK BROS.**

**THE BIG CLOTHIERS**  
**For MEN and BOYS**

**1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH**

Phone Market 3285

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**UNION FLORIST**

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Orders promptly attended to

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**Most Business Men**LIKE GOOD  
OFFICE STATIONERY**Regal Typewriter Paper**

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WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST**All Office Supply People****Sorensen Co.**James P. Sorensen  
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and Opticians**Eyes Examined FREE by Expert  
OpticianLargest and finest as-  
sortment in Diamonds,  
Watches, Clocks, Jewel-  
ry, Silverware, Cut Glass,  
Opera Glasses, Umbrel-  
las and Silver Novelties.715 Market St., next Call Bldg.  
2593 Mission St., near 22ndAll Watch Repairing Warranted  
for 2 Years**SWISS**

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS

**STEFFEN BROS.**

2146 Mission St., near 17th St.

We Clean for **\$1.00** Any kind of Watch  
And Guarantee Correct Time for 2 Years**DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY**Watches, and Jewelry made to order. Cuckoo Clocks \$1.00 up.  
\$500 Reward for any watch we cannot repair.**Eagleson Co.****Men's Furnishing Goods**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**UNION LABEL SHIRTS**

1118 Market Street, San Francisco

112 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles

717 K Street, Sacramento

**PATRONIZE UNION LABEL HOME INDUSTRY**



**PURITY SAUSAGE COMPANY.**

The Purity Sausages don't only have the right German sound—Holsteiner, Braunschweiger Mettwurst, Smoked Liver Sausage, Landjager and Bauerwurst, for instance—but they have the right German taste, too. Sausage is a thing sensible people don't want to buy of just anybody; they really don't dare to. The Purity Sausage Co., when it started a year ago at 2638 Twenty-fourth street, took that name because it desired to rivet the attention of the public on the sanitation both of ingredients and process. Although new in the business their sausages have a market in Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda; they are, indeed, sent all over the State.—adv.

**PACIFIC MOTOR PUBLISHING CO.**

This company is the original and energetic publisher of **Pacific Motor** and **American Motor News**, with offices at 822-823 Balboa Building. To hundreds of our readers, therefore, who as machinists, chauffeurs, etc., have more than a social interest in automobiles, it is needless for us to point to the active part it takes in automod, its large vision and keen judgment of events.—adv.

**THE POPPY DRUG CO.**

The proprietors of this cut-rate pharmacy, just opened at 2356 Mission street, having both belonged to the Retail Drug Clerks' Union, we urge our readers to speed the new venture. These two pleasing young men have started right. They are prescription specialists, have free delivery service, and an admirable stock, including the Arch family remedies, liquors for medical uses, toilet sundries, etc.—adv.

**GEO. DALLAS.**

The owner of a thoroughly unionized store himself, Mr. Dallas is always particularly anxious to please "the boys" and their families, in all their dealings with his fancy grocery, fruit and produce store at Twentieth and Shotwell. His store, which is both wholesale and retail, has the most complete and up-to-date stock in the vicinity.—adv.

**NOTES IN UNION LIFE.**

The following deaths in trade union circles have been reported: George W. Delano of the shipwrights, James Crowley of the riggers and stevedores, Karl Bauridel of the coppersmiths, Henry Dalton of the molders, George Maas of the beer wagon drivers, Frederick Volz of the riggers and stevedores.

Elevator Conductors and Starters' Union has requested the assistance of Labor Commissioner McLaughlin and the Labor Council in an effort to relieve the elevator men in a number of the hotels of the city where it is said they are forced to work seven days a week, twelve hours a day.

The last meeting of the San Francisco Provision Trades Council decided to establish headquarters at 1876 Mission street, where the meetings will also be held the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m. The meeting was addressed by a committee from the Butchers' Union of Oakland, who urged that because the hands of the Alameda Central Labor Council had been tied with injunctions the local Provision Trades Council request the moral and financial assistance of the San Francisco Council.

**NO UNIFORMS FOR SWEEPERS.**

A committee from the Labor Council on Wednesday visited the Board of Public Works and took up the matter of uniforming the street sweepers. The committee entered a vigorous protest and the board gave its members to understand that the question had never been passed upon by them and the idea would be abandoned and the sweepers might continue as at present.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.**

At the meeting last Sunday the matter of the removal of the cemeteries from San Francisco County was referred to the executive and cemetery committees for investigation and report.

The election laws relative to the time of holding the annual elections have been amended to conform with the international laws so as to avoid holding two elections.

At the last meeting \$25 was donated to the boot and shoe workers of this city now on strike, and \$10 to the New York garment workers.

Next Sunday afternoon, March 2d, an adjourned meeting will be held to consider the newspaper and machine scale.

The wife of John W. Kelly of the "Examiner" chapel died last Saturday. Mr. Kelly has the sympathy of a host of friends in his bereavement.

A general strike of Holland printers has been on since the first of the year. The employers are threatening to include other trades and are now attempting to import strike breakers from Germany and Belgium.

At the meeting of the union on last Sunday the following measures now before the State Legislature were indorsed, and our members are urged to communicate at once with their Senators and Assemblymen and ask their support of the same:

Senate Bill No. 27, which provides for the regulation of land in California by aliens who cannot become citizens in accordance with the naturalization laws of this country.

Senate Bill No. 531 and Assembly Bill No. 622, the adoption of which will restore the conditions prevailing in this State prior to 1909, in the matter of transcripts, etc., in appeal cases. At the 1909 session it was enacted that certain records on appeal in criminal cases should be typewritten instead of printed. If Senate Bill 531 and Assembly Bill 622 pass, these records will have to be submitted in printed form.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 7, which is before the Legislature in the form of a resolution the adoption of which will cause to be submitted to the people of the State a constitutional amendment permitting tax exemption by counties, cities and towns—in other words, Home Rule in Taxation.

Andy Bail is again confined in the hospital, having been sent to Mount Zion Hospital on Monday last.

**WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California and Economic Laundry, 26th & York.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Fairyland Theatre, 445 Devisadero.  
Enterprise Founders.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell.  
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.  
Wyatt & Son., 1256 McAllister.

**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, February 25, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Transfers deposited by C. Nelson, Local No. 426; S. Driscoll, Local No. 145.

Admitted to membership by examination, B. F. Williams, banjo.

Admitted to full membership from transfer, S. W. Rosebrook.

Reinstated to membership in good standing: S. Galindo, J. Dennis, J. A. Raynes, T. Coulter.

The next regular monthly meeting of the Alameda County Branch will be held on Thursday, March 6th, at 1:30 p. m., at headquarters, Twelfth and Broadway, Oakland. Members are requested to attend.

Dues for the first quarter are now due and payable, to the amount of \$2. Please pay same to A. S. Morey as soon as possible and avoid the rush.

Members will not contract for any Class C or D theatre, vaudeville or motion picture houses without first notifying and receiving sanction of the board of directors.

F. R. Hoff is in town and is with the Fairmont Hotel orchestra after six months' tour as musical director with the "Louisiana Lou" company.

The Lambardi Opera Company left for Honolulu Monday. Twelve local members are with the company under management of Impresario F. Rossi.

Seymour Firth, Local No. 310, is reported playing at the Savoy Theatre.

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**18TH AND MISSION STS.**

**Schuetzen Park****SAN RAFAEL, MARIN COUNTY**

**Now is the time to make arrangements  
for Picnics of the 1913 season.**

**H. STETTIN,**  
**839 Cole Street,**

**Phones—Park 5346, Sutter 1334.**

**Herman's Hats****UNION MADE**

**2396 MISSION STREET**  
**AT TWENTIETH**



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 21, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Gallagher in the chair.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Applications for Affiliation**—From Cleaning and Dyeing Drivers' Union No. 418, and on motion referred to the organizing committee. From Federal Employees of San Francisco; Delegate Walsh, chairman of the organizing committee, recommended that this union be admitted and its delegates seated; recommendation concurred in.

**Credentials**—Switchmen's Union—James M. Adams. Wireless Telegraphers—H. L. Sterrick. Ice Wagon Drivers—W. C. McLain, Wm. Rutherdale. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Board of Supervisors, acknowledging receipt of resolutions relative to proposed constitutional amendments dealing with franchises. From President Gompers, regarding the amalgamation of steam shovelmen. From the A. F. of L., copy of resolutions adopted by the executive council, and dealing with the question of causing such changes to be made in the law as will bring the work of State-owned universities nearer to the needs of the working people. From B. A. Larger, secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, acknowledging receipt of donations and thanking unions for same. From Cigar Makers' Union, inclosing check for \$25, donation to garment workers of New York. From Senator Perkins, relative to rifle practice in schools. From Congressman Kahn, relative to the recognition of China as a republic. From his honor Mayor Rolph, relative to proposed constitutional amendments dealing with franchises. From Labor Council Hall Association, stating that the annual meeting would be held Wednesday evening, March 5th. From Tailors No. 2, inclosing donation of \$10 to the boot and shoe workers, and \$25 to the garment workers of New York.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From Waiters, request for a boycott on Garibaldi Hall. From Switchmen's Union, complaint against the State Belt Railroad. From Press Feeders, wage scale and agreement. From Newspaper Solicitors' Union, complaint against the S. F. "Call" and S. F. "Bulletin." From Moving Picture Operators, copy of agreement with Exhibitors' League. From Waitresses' Union, wage scale and agreement. From Millmen No. 422, request for a boycott on Ten Winkle, furniture dealer, located on Mission street.

Communication from Central Labor Council of Alameda, calling a conference of representatives of central labor bodies of the Pacific Coast, was read, and on motion Bros. A. W. Sefton and A. C. Warrington were given the floor to speak on this communication. Moved, that we decline to send delegates to this conference. Amendment, that it be referred to the executive committee for investigation; amendment carried.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Scharrenberg condemning the attitude of Congressman Kahn in defending the policy of cheap and servile labor. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; motion carried.

Resolutions from Painters' Union No. 274, relative to the employers' liability law, were read. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; motion carried.

Communication from the Secretary of State, requesting a list of unions. Moved that the request be complied with; motion carried.

Communications were received, one from Supervisor A. J. Gallagher, in reference to the supplies committee of the Board of Supervisors,

considering the matter of drafting specifications for bids upon all articles used in municipal institutions for the coming year, and requesting that unions interested be notified. The other from secretary of the International Glove Workers' Union, in reference to placing literature bearing their label in meeting halls. On motion, the communications were referred to the Label Section, and the request contained therein complied with.

Communication from International Bakers' Union, regarding the Indianapolis trial. On motion, the communication was referred to the "Labor Clarion" and "Organization Labor" for publication.

Communication from Pile Drivers' Union, asking that Bros. Curran, Tostevin, Barnes and Green be excused while attending their convention. On motion, the request was complied with.

Minutes of the executive council of the State Federation of Labor and synopsis of labor measures now being considered by Legislature at Sacramento, were referred to the "Labor Clarion."

Communication received from the Building Trades Council, relative to the uniforming of street sweepers. Moved that it is the sense of this Council that we are opposed to the uniforming of street sweepers; motion carried.

**Reports of Unions**—Cooks' Helpers—reported Childs' restaurant still unfair; requested unionists to stay away from this house. Broom Makers—Reported having signed agreement with the United Grocers of Alameda County, whereby they agree to use only union-made brooms. Boot and Shoe Workers—Strike still on against Frank & Hyams Company; situation well in hand. Retail Delivery Drivers—Stores employing their members will close on Washington's Birthday. Grocery Clerks—Stores will close at noon on Washington's Birthday. Waiters—Reported the Hotel Bellevue unfair to their organization. Upholsterers—Reported that there was a move on the part of some employers to disrupt their organization; requested organizing committee to refrain from organizing new union, until international is heard from on this matter. Garment Workers—Business dull; requested delegates to keep their children away from the Koverall playground, as this was a non-union firm. Wireless Telegraphers—Have 90 per cent organization; will present agreement shortly. Retail Clerks—Union stores will close on February 22d.

**Label Section**—Minutes were laid over for one week.

**Executive Committee**—On the request of Bro. Walsh, committee indorsed the application for a charter from Alaska Packers' Union; concurred in. On the communication from Lundstrom's Hat Company, committee recommends that inasmuch as the stores in question have signed agreements with the Retail Clerks to close on Washington's Birthday, the committee sustains the contention of the clerks and that the clerks give as much publicity to this question as is possible; concurred in. The Janitors' wage scale was laid over for one week with the consent of the union. On the communication from Bartenders' Union relative to a boycott on Beth's Cafe, committee recommends that the matter be left in the hands of the secretary for investigation and report; concurred in. Committee recommends the indorsement of wage scale for foremen from Pile Drivers' Union, subject to the sanction of international; concurred in. On the appeal for assistance from Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the committee laid the matter over for one week and a representative of the union notified to be present; concurred in. On the request of Horseshoers' Union for a boycott on the Ferry Stables, committee referred this matter to the secretary for investigation and report; concurred in. Communication from Union

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PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER  
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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

Union Made and Bottled

Soft Drink and Mineral Water

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Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.  
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

A MARVELOUS NEW BILL.

RUBE MARQUARD, The Great Giant Pitcher, and BLOSSOM SEELEY, The New York Musical Comedy Favorite, in the Musical Comedy Skit "Breaking the Record or 19 Straight"; LIDA McMILLAN & CO. in Bozeman Bulger and May Tully's comedy skit "The Late Mr. Allen"; EDDY HOWARD in "Those Were the Happy Days"; WOTPERT & PAULAN, Catapult Exercises; DIAMOND & BRENNAN; APDALE'S ZOOLOGICAL CIRCUS; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week B. A. Rolfe's Extravaganza "PUSS IN BOOTS."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.  
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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## WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor that this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
OVERALLS & PANTS  
UNION MADE  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**



Hospital Association was laid over for one week; no committee appearing representing the association; concurred in. Communication from the Provision Trades Council, relative to the actions of Mr. Cress Gannon in the reception of its representative, committee recommends the communication be filed; concurred in. Committee recommends that the salary of the financial secretary-treasurer be set at \$20 per month; concurred in.

Trustees reported having audited the books of the Council, found them correct, and recommends that the receipts and expenses of the Council be printed in the minutes each week; concurred in.

**Directors of "Labor Clarion"**—Reported the paper now on a sound financial basis, and urged affiliated unions to subscribe for their membership and thus enable your directors to report greater progress at the close of the year.

**New Business**—Secretary reported a vacancy on the organizing committee. Nominations will be made next week.

Communication from the Weller Recall League was read. Moved that the request contained therein be granted. Amendment, that communication be filed; amendment lost. Moved that Judge Weller be granted the privilege of the floor as well as the ladies from the Recall League; motion carried. Miss Helen Todd and Judge Weller addressed the delegates on the subject. Moved that questions be permitted; motion lost. Moved that a committee of seven be appointed to investigate and report. Amendment, that it be referred to the law and legislative committee; amendment lost, and the motion to appoint a committee carried.

**Receipts**—Retail Delivery Drivers, \$6; Garment Workers, \$10; Printing Pressmen, \$8; Stable Employees, \$8; Bindery Women, \$8; Bill Posters, \$2; Cemetery Employees, \$4; Glass Blowers, \$6; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Wood Carvers, \$2; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; United Laborers, \$32; Tobacco Workers, \$10; Carpenters No. 22, \$20; Stereotypers, \$4; Metal Polishers, \$4; Street R. R. Employees, \$8; Sign Painters, \$10; Cigar Makers, \$20; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Cracker Bakers, \$4; Boot and Shoe Repairers, \$2; Cement Workers, \$14; Bottle Caners, \$2; Sugar Workers, \$4. Total receipts, \$256.

**Expenses**—Secretary salary, \$40; postage, \$4.50; "Daily News," 25 cents; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$21; Richardson Bros., \$1.50; Gilmartin Co., \$48; Chas. McConaughy, 1 I. P. Binder, \$2.75. Total expenses, \$143.

Council adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Resolutions submitted by Bro. Scharrenberg appear elsewhere in "Labor Clarion."

#### MINUTES OF LABEL SECTION.

The regular meeting of the Label Section held Wednesday evening February 19, 1913, was called to order at 8 p. m., President J. W. Hogan in the chair. Roll call of officers and delegates and absentees noted. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

**Credentials**—Of A. L. Robson and W. Scherr, Waiters' Union, Local No. 30; Ellis Warrell, Bookbinders' Union, Local No. 31; Bernard Marks, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Local No. 216, were received and delegates seated; also delegates of Boot and Shoe Repairers' Union, Local No. 320, who have become affiliated with the Labor Council since last meeting of the Label Section.

**Reports of Committees**—Agitation Committee reported having made arrangements to begin visiting all labor unions on March 1st in interest of the union label; also arranging to secure the Valencia Theatre for April 24th for the purpose

of giving a public entertainment to further label work; also had sent a committee to Oakland, as per request of some of the unions on that side of the bay, for the purpose of organizing a label section and a call of the different unions in a meeting for such purpose will be issued by the Central Labor Council. Report received and concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Boot and Shoe Workers—Reported the strike at Frank & Hyams' shoe factory still on, and will win a complete victory if organized labor and its friends will buy only shoes bearing the union label. An effort has been made by the firm to import more shoe workers from the East. Retail Clerks—Reported that all union stores would close on Washington's Birthday, February 22d, as per their schedule and request that we refuse to patronize any store in the future open on that day unless they sign the agreement to close henceforth; and don't buy where the clerk cannot show his union card. Bartenders—Request that organized labor and friends refuse to patronize any bar that fails to display the union bar card as the only assurance that the bartender is getting his one day off in seven. Garment Workers—Reported that the best way to avoid such trouble as has recently tied up all New York and involved their organization in one mighty struggle for union conditions is to buy only garments bearing the union label of that craft.

**Communications**—From Messrs. Summerfield & Haines, stating that they carry in stock a fair percentage of union-made goods and offering a discount to the Label Section on order given them when issued in the union label prize gift campaign by the agitation committee; referred to agitation committee.

**Bills**—Jas. H. Barry, printing envelopes, \$5; Remington Typewriter Company, repairing typewriter, 60 cents; referred to trustees and upon being reported favorably by them were ordered paid.

**New Business**—President J. W. Hogan tendered his resignation owing to having to work nights in the future, which was accepted with a vote of thanks for his earnest work while a member of the Label Section; and Delegate A. Letrodec of the leather workers on horse goods was chosen to fill the vacancy. On motion, bids on by-laws was awarded to Walter N. Brunt Co., and agitation committee instructed to arrange for the printing of same. Amendment to the by-laws as submitted by Delegate Guth of cigar makers was, on motion, referred back to that delegate for a more definite wording of same and to be brought up for action at the next meeting. On motion, the secretary was instructed to secure a larger hall as the meetings of the Label Section are getting too large for the present one. On motion the matter of giving the merchandise orders for prizes to the members having the most union labels on their person was referred to the agitation committee. Meeting then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. P. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

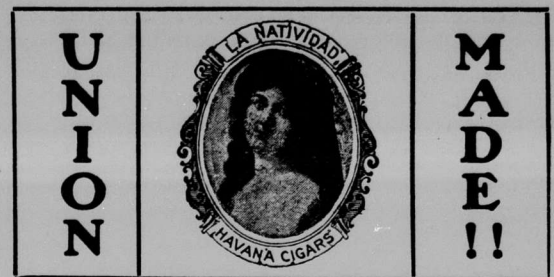
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Mission Branch, 2572 Mission Street, Between 21st and 22nd; Richmond District Branch, S. W. Corner Clement and 7th Ave.; Haight Street Branch, S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere.

December 31, 1912:

Assets .....	\$53,315,405.84
Capital actually paid up in Cash.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	1,708,879.63
Employees' Pension Fund .....	148,850.22
Number of Depositors.....	59,144

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

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Old Gilt Edge  
Whiskey

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SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: FEB. BLACK ON LILAC.

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Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint avenue, San Francisco.

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SAN FRANCISCO



**EAGLE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.**

Though so short a time established in our midst—just about a year—the Eagle Bakery and Confectionery at 2757 Twenty-fourth street has already become known for its delicious cakes and breads. Cakes—little and big, rich and simple, expensive and inexpensive, fruity, nutty, iced, decorated—all kinds of cakes are the specialty of the Eagle. Phone Mr. J. Rathlesberger, the proprietor, Market 1010, and have him advise with you what he can provide for your Sunday's dinner, birthday treat, or the extra delicacy to set before guests.—adv.

**BELL DRUG STORE.**

In and around Twenty-fourth and York streets, the local center for drugs, chemicals, toilet articles and the hundred and one sundries of an up-to-date pharmacy, is the Bell Drug Store, of which Dr. O. Eastland is proprietor. The stock at the Bell so much covers the field of drug store needs that no one need go further, and the relations of the men at the Bell Drug Store with their locality are so cordial that no one wants to go further. The words "Deutsche Apotheke" which the store bears indicates its vast convenience to German-speaking people.—adv.

**M. D. RIORDAN.**

To say that for the twelve years that he has been established at 2936 Twenty-fourth street you have bought your groceries and wines of Mr. M. D. Riordan is to say that during that time your table has been supplied with the best on the market. No one has a better stock of goods; none gives a squarer deal to his patrons. It is no idle boast of his that his teas and coffees have no superior in town, while his wines and liquors for family trade are selected with the utmost care. The clean-cut way in which the goods are displayed at Riordan's is, as every housekeeper knows, a vast aid to quick and satisfactory selection, and the stock of both fancy and staple groceries and wines and liquors is so large and varied as to meet the needs and tastes of all. Riordan's is a big, nice, clean store, run in a big, nice, clean way.—adv.

**EDWARD F. DREW, JR.**

A Native Son of the real San Francisco variety is Mr. Drew, whose cigar store and pool parlor is located at the corner of Twenty-fourth and Folsom streets, for he has lived in the Mission all his life. Six years ago he established his present business, and his wide acquaintance throughout the locality gave it immediate success. Men coming there "for old time's sake" find everything the trade offers in the smoker's line—and then some—pipes, a full line of label cigars, etc., pool tables always kept in first-rate condition.—adv.

**OLYMPIA CANDY KITCHEN.**

You want to be sure when you eat candy that it is clean candy, made in a clean place. You can be sure of that when you purchase it from the Olympia Candy Kitchen at 2870 Twenty-fourth street, of which Mr. M. H. Lafkas is proprietor. Mr. Lafkas' place has prospered since he opened it three years ago, and with good reason. His candies are of a melt-in-your-mouth goodness.—adv.

**J. J. SWORDS.**

Call for that Easter suit upon a tailor who combines the recommendations of being a first-class workman and an "old union man"—J. J. Swords, for twelve years established at 2878 Twenty-fourth street. The label goes with all his suits, and his prices on suits—well fitted, well made and of clever appearance—begin at \$25. Cleaning and pressing are Swords' specialties.—adv.

**JULIUS BAUMANN.**

Many a word of friendliness to the men of organized labor can be heard in the grocery and delicacies store of Mr. Julius Baumann at 2958 Twenty-fourth street. Appreciating this, union men gladly put themselves to some pains to patronize this Mr. Baumann. A four-square man is Mr. Baumann, who thinks and acts according to "four-square" rules, and these sterling qualities of character are reflected in the conduct of his store—everything there bears the stamp of quality; his groceries are well chosen, his delicacies well made; and his prices are always reasonable.—adv.

**CHAS. HARKINS.**

A landmark to old timers is the wood and coal, hay, grain and feed business of Chas. Harkins, 2577-2585 Bryant street, established twenty-one years ago. The business is conducted today in the same crisp, brisk, able fashion as at its beginning. Mr. Harkins is a wholesale as well as retail dealer. Orders taken by telephone receive his prompt attention.—adv.

**GARFIELD MARKET.**

If you live near 3040-3042 Twenty-fourth street (corner Treat avenue) where this meat market has been situated these seven years past, there's probably no need to tell you that you can get quality satisfaction and price satisfaction there. There's a "man who knows" at the helm, Mr. James Nelson. A stickler for buying good meats for his store, he has been able to sell them cheap by his cash-selling policy.—adv.

**LUBA'S BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.**

It makes your mouth water just to put your head into the door at Luba's, 2933-2935 Twenty-fourth street, so full is it of good smells, delicate and rich, sweet and spicy. Venture further, and you will find everything tastes just as good—their wholesome breads, fancy cakes, beautiful wedding creations, and pies so good they'd tame the crossiest man ever met.—adv.

**UP-TO-DATE SHOE REPAIRING CO.**

That the name taken by this store at Twenty-fourth and Florida streets is no mere idle boast is amply demonstrated to anyone who knows the trade by the modern types of machinery used, the combination of rapidity of work with neatness and excellence. In addition to running its repair department, the Up-to-Date carries a full line of shoes—of label shoes.—adv.

**M. DUANE.**

Twenty-fourth street shoppers have recently been exceedingly pleased to observe and, indeed, to share in the prosperity of Mr. M. Duane, when he moved his dry goods and furnishing store into his own new building at 2862 Twenty-fourth street. He has started in under his new roof-tree with an especially fine, clean stock of goods. Seven years on Twenty-fourth street has done this.—adv.

**WHEELER BROS.**

The man on the job knows that though Wheeler Bros., Sixteenth and Valencia, have on their sign "gent's furnishers," they are "all there" when it comes to workingmen's parade clothes, carpenters', painters' and machinists' overalls and coats, etc. For your high days, holidays, Sundays, etc., they're agents for tailor-mades, carry fine neckwear, fancy vests, silk handkerchiefs, etc.—adv.

**G. BLESSING.**

Mr. Blessing started with his furnishing goods store at 3065 Twenty-fourth street, only a couple of years before the business confusion caused to many by the fire. But he has weathered all storms, and has gained a steady, substantial foothold. "There's a reason," as usual—Mr. Blessing knows what people want, buys wisely, carefully, sells at prices fair to all parties.—adv.

**J. H. RIPPE.**

That excellent grocery and most inviting saloon presided over by J. H. Rippe, Twenty-fourth, at Bryant, bear testimony to his long experience in the business; they are the result of knowledge of people's whims as well as their needs, of their necessity for getting things cheap and their desire to get them good, of creating a genial atmosphere, while giving punctilious service. The two branches of his business are arranged as two separate stores. Fancy and staple groceries are found here, and all the market affords of wines, liquors, cigars and tobacco.—adv.

**SMITH & CO.**

"We want our customers to feel satisfied with every transaction," say Messrs. Smith and Carlson, the progressive proprietors of the above grocery, located at Twenty-fourth and Kansas streets, and their upright methods, cash check policy, etc., have built them a brisk trade. Scandinavian delicacies are a unique feature of their big stock.—adv.

**P. PAPAPIETRO.**

When a shoe needs doctoring it needs good doctoring, or it is an agony to its wearer ever after. To those who are wise enough to know the importance of this fact we say, such a "good doctor" is to be found in P. Papapietro, a shoemaker who knows how to keep the shape of a shoe, uses good materials and good workmanship in his work.—adv.

**W. B. MEYER.**

Courtesy and tact with all who go to the store, a choice line of family groceries, wines, liquors and cigars to make your selection from, and a prompt delivery of the orders you give explain the fact that Meyer's Grocery at Pierce and Eddy has "gotten there." "My satisfied customers are my unpaid solicitors," says Mr. Meyer.—adv.

**G. SCHEMMERLING.**

The Valley Bakery, 3131 Fillmore, of which Mr. Schemmerling is proprietor, started in five years ago to prove to San Franciscans around there that no woman needs to hold on to the old-fashioned baking day as long as Valley Bakery pies, cakes and pastry keep their present deliciousness. For wedding cakes, too, their reputation is traveling far and wide.—adv.

**T. H. FREDERICKSEN.**

When Mr. Fredericksen located his hardware and tool store at 3011 Fillmore street some six years ago he showed that business judgment which spells success. It has become the retail center of that region for his line of goods which includes paints, oils, stoves, crockery and kitchen utensils as well as the hardware and tools.—adv.

**P. RILEY.**

How often one is asked, "Do you know a good shoemaker?" And how seldom can one answer! To those who had tried him one man's name would be on the tip of their tongues—P. Riley, of 2525 Twenty-fourth street.—adv.

**J. KENNY.**

Old and tried and true is the friendship of Mr. J. Kenny, the hay and grain, wood and coal dealer of 1613 Turk street, for union labor. Nor has he suffered for his loyalty; for the men of the labor world have gladly given their custom and their boosting word to men sharing the views of this clever business man.—adv.

**G. THOMPSON.**

On toward four years ago Mr. Thompson established his grocery and notions store at 2464 Polk street, near Filbert, and that "four-square" honesty and affability which characterizes his treatment of his customers has made him numerous friends, among whom he counts with interest and pride a large circle of union men.—adv.



**RED CROSS PHARMACY.**

Situated in a district where many of our foreign citizens live, the Red Cross Pharmacy at Twenty-sixth and Bryant streets is probably the best known store in that region. For it has added to its reputation as a reliable drugstore the attraction of being able to deal in their own language with Germans, French, and South Europeans.—adv.

**F. OLSEN.**

When Mr. Olsen recently moved his fancy and staple grocery to Third avenue and Balboa streets he brought along those assets which made his success in the long period he was located at Guerrero and Duncan. Chief of these is his own tact and clearheadedness, which enables him to buy wisely and sell reasonably.—adv.

**TURK ST. BAKERY AND COFFEE PARLOR**

Miss M. Durand, as proprietor of this bakery at 1209a Turk, has shown that the magic of that delicious home-madeness doesn't desert a woman just because she makes breads and pastries as a business and for a wider circle than her own family. May her two months at this location lengthen into prosperous years!—adv.

**HOYT'S DOUGHNUT FACTORY.**

Who that passes hasn't been tempted—and being tempted, fallen—on account of the delectable odors arising from the Hoyt Doughnut Factory at 601 Eddy, whose great windows allow you to look in at the whole process? This company has plants all through the Northwest, and though only nine months in San Francisco employs fifteen people and can make 1500 dozen doughnuts a day.—adv.

**MOSER'S GROCERY AND CREAMERY.**

A fine combination of the creamery's exquisite cleanliness and the prosperous grocery's hustle is found in Mr. Moser's store at 1591 Turk street. The prompt delivery afforded by its two wagons add their share to this success. In former days Mr. Moser belonged to the Laundry Drivers' Union, and we wish him added prosperity therefore.—adv.

**KOHN BROS.**

Absolutely high class throughout, in its groceries, in its bar, in its management, and finally and of even greater importance in its clerks (every one of whom is a member of the Retail Clerks' Union), the Kohn Bros. Grocery at 1203 Turk street has been ever on the climb, from good to better to best since its opening in 1882.—adv.

**BARREL HOUSE AND EAGLE INN SALOON**

Mr. G. Carugli, whose establishment is at 5100 Mission street, corner of Geneva, ought to know what his locality wants in wines, liquors and cigars, having been in that locality twelve years, and as Mr. Carugli is a very bright business man he **does know**, and he has it. One very friendly to organized labor, is Mr. Carugli.—adv.

**PANAMA HAT WORKS.**

Here is an industry, recently opened at 2906 Mission, which many a woman, especially, will be glad to hear of and remember, for not only do they block, remodel and dye ladies' and men's hats there, and keep all manner of ready-made frames, but they make frames to your order—a boon indeed to the home milliner these days.—adv.

**A. LUBIMIR.**

Unionized throughout is the flourishing bakery and confectionery at 2920 Mission street, near Twenty-sixth, of which Mr. Lubimir is proprietor. In past years Mr. Lubimir was an organizer for the Western Federation of Miners—the only one who ever succeeded in Amador County, they say—and he keeps his friendship for the good cause.—adv.

**FRANK'S PLACE.**

A fine place at the right spot is the saloon and mercantile lunch which Frank X. Kast has at 26 First street. His imported and domestic wines, liquors and cigars are of first grade, and the merchants' lunch which he serves there for only 20 cents attracts customers from blocks and blocks away.—adv.

**WM. WILSON, GROCER.**

Immaculately neat, with clean, fresh stock selected with characteristic care, the grocery of Mr. Wm. Wilson at 6146 Mission street (phone Mission 5289) has gained headway steadily in his neighborhood, during the two years it's been there. All those believing in the union cause gladly go out of their way to patronize Mr. Wilson because of his friendliness to organized labor.—adv.

**HILDRETH & CASTELHUN.**

Prescription specialists are the men in this firm, and that is the end of their drug store work which they lay stress on at both their stores, at 2998 Mission (phone Mission 1589) and at 2798 Mission (phone Market 8715). The man interested primarily in careful prescription work, called for and delivered, thinks of these stores for their prescription work. Sympathizers with the unions, remember, too, that every clerk employed belongs to the Retail Drug Clerks' Union. adv.

**ROBERTSON'S.**

Ice cream retailed at wholesale price, 25 cents a quart, interests most people, but those who have tasted Robertson's cream will be more interested. Both it and his candies are made on the premises, 2902 Mission street, opened eight months ago; it is served in private booths or furnished for any occasion by phoning Market 7465.—adv.

**SCHMIDT BROS. MEAT MARKET.**

A good many changes Fillmore street has seen in the course of eighteen years, Fillmore street and the neighborhood about there. During all that time, however, the Schmidt Bros. Meat Market has been at 3063 Fillmore, and all that time their policy has been the same—to handle good meats and only good meats, to deal honestly, and to give that courteous attention that means "once their friend always their friend." Their present shop is a big, clean affair with first-rate refrigerating capacity; it employs three people and keeps two wagons busy.—adv.

**THE EXPOSITION CRISPETTE COMPANY.**

U-u-u-m! ever tasted crispettes, invented and named by the Exposition Crispette Co., the pure food confection? If not, there's something still coming to you. The crispettes, together with various carefully prepared candies and fancy salted nuts are manufactured at their plant at 2976 Mission street, the wholesale and retail depot for them. Mr. E. J. O'Donnoll, under whose management these products are daily increasing in popularity, is well known to many of our readers as a member of Plumbers' Local 442, San Francisco, from which he now holds a withdrawal card showing him to be in good standing.—adv.

**STANDARD MATTRESS FACTORY.**

"Repair work on mattresses must be skilfully done and in cleanly surroundings, or it is looked upon with dread by women careful of the hygiene and comfort of their homes," says Mr. H. Roberti, proprietor of the Standard Mattress Factory, at 1744 Turk street. Mr. Roberti has been in San Francisco for the past thirteen years. Seven years ago the Standard Factory was established, for the manufacture of mattresses for the wholesale trade. At the present time they are finding a strong demand for reliable repair work for private families.—adv.

**PAUL POLIZZI.**

At the entrance to that neighborhood of "things on wheels" 48 Van Ness avenue, is the motorcycle and bicycle shop belonging to Mr. Paul Polizzi. Nor could there be a neighborhood more likely to bring him customers and success than just here where, with a gay chug-chug and a flash of red sweater (usually) the cyclists pass, leaving on your lips that happy old refrain "A bicycle built for two." To speak directly, when Mr. Polizzi located his shop here seven months ago, he located where the motor-riding public had only to learn of his good work and good sense in order to patronize his repair shop whenever either bicycle or motorcycle needs fixing; had only to come to him to get the best things on the market in new motorcycles. His "wheel" wisdom is always at their disposal.—adv.

**S. H. BRACKBILL MFG. CO.**

Makers of togs for men on their jobs. Butcher gowns and luggers, auto coats and dusters, coats and caps for cooks, and job aprons of every description, are the product of the S. H. Brackbill Mfg. Co. This company, now located at 1258 Golden Gate avenue, near Fillmore, has bound itself to those who do the world's work not only through supplying their needs for business togger, but by ties of approval—it believes in organized labor. Nor has this belief been short-lived or spasmodic; through thick and thin they have always stood by their declaration—"very friendly toward organized labor." Their products, too, show that they are friendly to the working man and his purse, for they are well made, of good materials and they last. For all these reasons the "Labor Clarion" is more than glad to express its approval and interest in this manufacturing company of great numbers of its readers, and to hope that this business, established as far back as 1887, may long flourish among us.—adv.

**DAVIS BROS.**

The Davis Bros. at the corner of Mission and Twenty-fifth streets, called "the prescription druggists" from their successful specializing in this work. In their laboratory an immaculate cleanliness reigns, and accurate work performed with an absolutely up-to-date equipment. In addition to their prescription department and to one affording all the accessories of bath and dainty dressing table, they are agents for the famous Dalton Family Remedies, which include a preparation adapted to the treatment of every ailment. In their seven years at this location the Davis Bros. have become known as strong friends of labor, only too glad to show their friendship.—adv.

**THE CALIFORNIA WINE & LIQUOR CO.**

Through vigorous, honest dealing, the California Wine & Liquor Co. has reached its fourteenth year in business. They now represent many fine domestic and foreign wines and liquors, such as H General Caneva Whiskey, Old Craig special Whiskey, Imperial Cognac, Pride of California Wines and the celebrated Yerba Santa Tonic. Their wholesale house is located at Bryant and Twenty-sixth street, and the retail store is under the same roof. Messrs. Block & Co., the proprietors, are to be congratulated on the keenness with which they have sized up and gotten representation of the good things on their market.—adv.

**ERNEST SPITZOR.**

Not much necessity for talking to union men about Ernest Spitzor's pool hall, if they live anywhere near 1272 Golden Gate avenue, because in the crowd gathered there you always find a big percentage of union men. Pool at 2½ cents a cue and a pleasant atmosphere for an evening at the tables have given Mr. Spitzor deserved success.—adv.



**JACOB STRAESSLER.**

First-class table delicacies and dairy produce—that's the kind J. Straessler of 2929 Twenty-fourth street sells you. And not only are his wares of the best, but—and this is important—they are fresh and clean, hygienically clean, properly handled, in a clean store. When you want to be sure you are well cared for, patronize Mr. Straessler. Twenty-fourth street has put the truth of that to the test during the last five years. His phone is Mission 6551.—adv.

**W. SPLAINE & SONS.**

"We figure on giving people a square deal—that's the way success lies in the shoe business," say W. Splaine & Sons of 2918 Twenty-fourth street, dealers in fine shoes. They quote you in at least partial support of their statement the brands of shoes they carry: "Hercules," "Americus," "Crown Prince" for boys, "Phoenix," the "Johansen" for ladies and children, and the "Petaluma," a California-made shoe. Moreover, they are strong for label goods, being very much in favor of union labor.—adv.

**ENTERPRISE PIONEER BOTTLING CO.**

Bottlers of three of the most celebrated non-alcoholic drinks in the country are the Enterprise Pioneer Works at Twenty-fifth and Hampshire streets, for they are the local authorized bottlers of Hire's Root Beer, advertised and drunk the world over, of the famous "Iron Brew," as well as blenders and bottlers of that delicious and refreshing aromatic drink "Belmont" Ginger Ale. They manufacture, also, all kinds of soda water goods which are sold through a large territory hereabouts and are enjoyed by thousands and thousands of people yearly. As may be imagined the Enterprise Pioneer Bottling Co. is a large establishment; it has been in existence for twenty-two years, and gives employment to about a dozen people. Its various departments are scientifically conducted, and it is a good example of advanced factory methods.—adv.

**THE GREATER CITY LUMBER CO.**

"Lumber and mill work on small monthly payments," is one of the up-to-the-minute policies of this ambitious company, whose offices, mill and yard at Army and Alabama streets have been in operation for six years. Mr. S. Steinberg, president, and Mr. D. Strauss, vice-president, are not the men to cling to the old ways of doing business. They know they must move with the times; be up-to-date on building styles and machinery, and, with characteristic braininess, they have adopted in their sales department the small-monthly-payment plan.—adv.

**MILLER MOVING & STORAGE CO.**

"Moving by men who know how"—the Miller Moving & Storage Co. His reputation is the product of fifteen years' hard, honest work, during two of which he has been located at 385 Taylor street, phone Franklin 7030. This company's large vans and auto truck service enable them to handle any and all sorts of jobs; in piano moving they are specialists; they are responsible men to pack and ship for you, and their storage building is thoroughly fire-proof.—adv.

**CORNELIUS G. DALL****ATTORNEY-AT-LAW**901 Balboa Building  
Market and Second Sts.Telephone Kearny 738  
San Francisco**CONWAY'S MARKET.**

Conway's Market at 2725 Twenty-fourth street tells its own laudable story in the way it treats those who buy there. Every housekeeper values such quality and such service as has been unvaryingly characteristic of this store in the whole ten years of its existence; and having purchased there such good grades of beef, veal, lamb, mutton and all the pork products, a wise housekeeper would hesitate to make a change. Therefore, Conway's wins its customers "for keeps." It is right up to the mark on points of sanitairiness, too, and its refrigerating equipment is—like the rest of the store—up-to-date and absolutely cleanly. All union men can patronize this market with cordial approval—its management is thoroughly in sympathy with organized labor.—adv.

**GLOBE BAKERY.**

The Globe Bakery is its name—the Original Globe Bakery—(3065 Sixteenth street) established nineteen years ago. But the Scotch Bakery is its nature, and as such indeed it is widely known, for Scotch oat cakes and Scotch shortbread, that bring the exile dreams of heather and broom, are products they pride themselves on above all else. No work is, however, slurred here, and their home-made bread and pies and cakes are delicious. Mr. James W. Thompson, the proprietor, keeps a watchful supervising eye on everything they bake, all baking being done on the premises, absolute cleanliness and purity are characteristic of their products. Every person in connection with the Globe Bakery is Scotch, but Scotch or no, all are unionized. His really phenomenal success, Mr. Thompson credits to the "goodness" of their goods, the fairness and squareness of their business methods.—adv.

**THE POWER WATER COOLER**

For Gas and Oil Engines, cools all the water perfectly. The result is a minimum quantity of water required as well as very little power for operation. Will cool water for Any Purpose. Write for Bulletin 201.

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We wish to draw the attention of our readers, when  
figuring to protect themselves, in case of illness or accident,  
to look over the policies issued by the

**Prudential Casualty Co.**

The general agent, Mr. Hoffman, 727-9 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, was good enough to show us its different plans of protection, for the working men. The company issues policies paying for illness, accident and loss of life or limb by accident, and the cost is within the reach of everybody and can be paid on monthly rates, without extra charge.

The policies are clear written and up-to-date and fair to the insured, without technicalities. We can recommend most heartily the Prudential Casualty Company, its general agent here, Mr. Hoffman, and its contracts.

The California office in the industrial department is at 727-9 Phelan Building, San Francisco; telephone Sutter 1536.

Fill out the coupon and mail to the PRUDENTIAL CASUALTY Co., 727-9 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, and you will receive all particulars free of charge.

Name.....

Address.....



**ED. HUBACEK.**

To see Mr. Hubacek at work in his store at 2860 Twenty-fourth street on a piece of careful watch or jewelry repairing is to feel again the fascination which, as little shavers, held us before some window watching spellbound the delicate trained hands of some such skilled artisan. For fifteen years Mr. Hubacek has carried in this shop carefully chosen stock of watches, diamonds and jewelry.—adv.

**NEW ENTERPRISE MARKET.**

The only reason H. J. Drewes & Co. of Twenty-fourth and Folsom streets can still sail under the name New Enterprise Market after being established for thirty years is that their business is always new, they always are enterprising, always as courteous as if they had just hung out their sign. Their fresh and canned meats, stall-fed qualities, are of the best, well kept and well and honestly cut.—adv.

**C. H. SHIPMAN.**

Freshly launched under the control of Mr. C. H. Shipman, the hardware and household utensil store at 3151 Twenty-fourth street, shows lively signs of quick growth. Placed where there is a real demand for its stocks, which include paints, glass, etc., there is another factor which helps materially in its success—it is headquarters for plumbing, glazing and electrical work.—adv.

**FROMMER & FISCHER.**

All over the city you can see the auto truck delivery of the Frommer & Fischer pork packers, located at 1789 Mission, known particularly for their twelve appetizing varieties of sausage. They are wholesalers as well as retailers of pork products, including ham, bacon, lard, etc., and give employment to seven people. This factory is one of the most enterprising concerns started since the fire.—adv.

**F. W. HARRIMAN.**

Mr. Harriman, whose men's and women's furnishing store is at 2897-2899 Twenty-fourth street, has sold toggery to a generation of Twenty-fourth Street-ers, having been established there for eighteen years, five years at his present location. Swellness and up-to-date-ness in grown folks' toggery is his strong point, and the needs of little folk are admirably met here.—adv.

**T. L. CLANCY.**

If there is any other retail store in the Mission which carries a stock of liquors, foreign and domestic, as large as one finds in the splendidly-equipped place owned by Mr. Clancy at Twenty-fourth and Harrison streets, we have yet to hear of it. Mr. Clancy knows his business from long experience, having been engaged in it here in San Francisco since 1888, and before that in New York City.—adv.

**G. K. FLEMING.**

Machine processes of shoe making have largely done away with the expert who knew the human foot. Some few expert workmen, however, like Mr. G. K. Fleming of 2972 Twenty-fourth street, near Harrison, still continue doing that fine custom work and shoemaking for deformities, which big factories can't pretend to handle. Prompt, neat repairing, also, Mr. Fleming is prepared to handle.—adv.

**REGAL STATIONERY & SUPPLY CO.**

If it's news you want, go to the Regal, 3107 Eighteenth street; they carry newspapers. Diversion, amusement? go to the Regal; they have all the magazines and the most interesting popular books. Communication with friends? still go to the Regal; they've large stocks of stationery, the prettiest of postcards. Pennants, etc., too, are carried here, by the Wheeler Bros., proprietors.—adv.

**A. GIBSON.**

"A. Gibson" is a name to conjure with anywhere around Twenty-fourth and Alabama streets, where he has a hardware store so complete in every detail that if you shut your eyes to the surrounding world and just looked at his store, you would surely imagine yourself in some of the first-class down-town establishments. For fifteen years he has been located here, and both he and his stock of everything-in-the-hardware-and-sporting-goods-line have become household necessities in that neighborhood. Hardware, sporting goods, paints, oils, varnish, crockery, household goods—he covers the field in a remarkably complete and desirable fashion, and prices his goods to sell.—adv.

**M. W. BOEKEN.**

Under the old name of the San Francisco Rochdale Co. the first-class grocery at 2750 Twenty-fourth street was established ten years ago. It has since been taken over by Mr. M. W. Boeken, a man well known for his ability to handle both stock and customers with all-round success. He has the confidence of his patrons; they know his is no sand-in-the-sugar, hand-on-the-scales policy, but that they can get from him pure goods at straight prices, the best prices on fine groceries that they can secure.—adv.

**G. H. MEREDITH, D. D. S.**

Dr. G. H. Meredith, the dentist, who has built up so enviable a reputation these past four years while located at 3105 Twenty-fourth street, has recently moved to 2944 Twenty-fourth street, at Alabama, a location in which he hopes to be able to give even better service and to widen his already wide clientele. Those who have learned directly or through friends of the careful, sanitary dental work of Dr. Meredith, join in wishing him added prosperity in his new offices.—adv.

**Fisher's Blend Flour**

(Made from Eastern Hard Wheat  
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**Perfect All-Purpose Flour**

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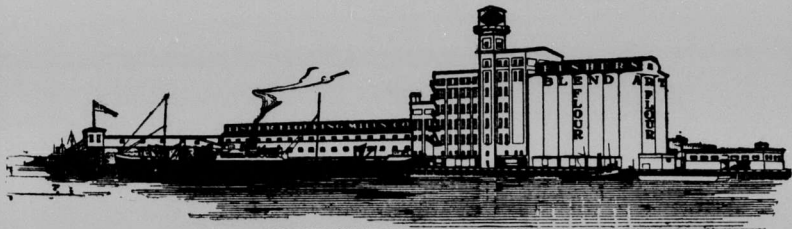
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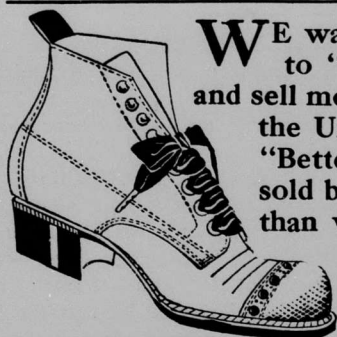
"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

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COMMERCIAL BLDG.

SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

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"THE FOOT-WEAR THAT IS BEST"



WE want you, as "An Honest, Consistent Union Man," to "Know About Our Store"—to know that we buy and sell more "Union-Stamped Shoes" than any other store in the United States—to know that the shoes we sell are "Better, More Stylish and More Wearable" than those sold by others—and the prices are from 50c to \$1.50 less than what other firms ask.

Don't fail to see our Great Window Display

SHOES FOR EVERY USE  
(UNION-STAMPED) ON EXHIBIT

PRICES FROM \$2.00 TO \$6.00

## Personal and Local

General President Edward Flores, accompanied by Mrs. Flores, arrived in San Francisco on Monday of this week in the course of a tour of the Pacific Coast. Mr. Flores will during his stay on the coast visit most of the principal cities for the purpose of getting in closer touch with the members of the locals of the allied crafts represented in the international organization, known as the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance and the Bartenders' International League of America. Mr. and Mrs. Flores will spend about three months on their western itinerary. They express themselves as very much pleased with the reception that has been accorded to them and have also found much enjoyment in the very pleasant winter climate of the Pacific Coast. Mr. Flores has made an excellent record as the official head of this big union which ranges sixth in point of membership among the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. At the various points visited in California the local unions have extended a hearty welcome to their distinguished visitors.

The Socialist party of San Francisco will give a grand ball Saturday night at Majestic Hall, Fillmore and Geary streets. Admission 50 cents per couple.

In reply to a letter from the local Labor Council Senator Perkins replies that the Seamen's bill will be favorably reported by the Committee on Commerce of the Senate. Associated Press reports, however, say the bill has been amended.

A conference was held in the office of the secretary of the Labor Council on Monday last between representatives of the California Rochdale Co-Operative Company and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union with a view to starting a co-operative shoe factory in this city, and the indications are that such an institution will be established in the near future.

The law and legislative committee of the Labor Council will report tonight on the bills now pending before the Legislature with reference to

cemetery removal. The committee has been investigating the matter for some time.

The Labor Council has indorsed the proposed wage scale for foremen presented by the Pile Drivers' Union.

The executive committee of the Council is investigating the complaint of the Waiters' Union against the management of Garibaldi Hall.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has made a donation of \$100 to the garment workers on strike in New York City. At the last meeting Acting Secretary John H. Tension reported that arrangements are nearly complete for the celebration on March 6th of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the organization.

Twenty-one boiler makers employed by a firm in Main street went on strike last Friday because the firm, on ordering them out of town on a job, refused to provide them with room and board.

The Dyers' and Cleaners' Union, recently organized, made application for affiliation with the Labor Council.

A complaint has been received by the Labor Council from the Switchmen's Union against the Belt Railroad, a State institution under the jurisdiction of the Harbor Commissioners. The matter has been referred to executive committee for investigation and report.

Delegate Williams of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union reported that strikers are holding fast against the firm of Frank & Hyams and that an ultimate victory is expected.

A new wage scale from the Press Assistants' Union has been referred to the executive committee of the Labor Council.

Word has been received by the Labor Council from the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to the effect that an effort will be made to bring about an amalgamation of the Brotherhood of Steam Shovelmen and the Associated Union at the meeting to be held in April. It is to be hoped a satisfactory solution of the difficulty will be found.

## LEST WE FORGET.

The Humane Calendar of the American Humane Education Society says on the first leaf of 1913, "The last Sunday in January is Child Labor Day. It is necessary to educate men and women regarding child labor, what it really is, and how dearly it is costing the human race."

It is our national disgrace that hundreds of thousands of boys and girls, under sixteen, in this country, are working while other children play or go to school.

Boys of nine and ten years are employed in the coal mines and breakers.

Hundreds of little boys work all night long in glass factories.

Little messenger boys are ruined by night calls at houses of vice.

Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, says: "These children are working for us. They are working for me. They are working for you."

Even though one's own State has an effective child labor law, the people in the State use child labor, for they buy cloth, children in other States have helped to make, or shoestrings, straw hats, trimmings. Florence Kelley says no one can stand up and say his or her clothing is innocent of child labor.

You cannot with propriety call him happy who possesses much; he more justly claims the title of happy who understands how to make a wise use of the divine gifts.—Horace.

## LOGUE'S BOOK STORE

Carries a complete line of mechanical and agricultural books, imported cards and art materials, and school supplies of every description.

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"I will sell with you."  
"I will trade with you."

New and old books of every description.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

### DR. MAX WASSMAN

Chief Dentist of the Union Hospital Association

wishes to announce that he has opened a first-class dental office in rooms 1114-1120 Hewes Building, corner Market and Sixth Streets, where he is prepared to do dentistry in all its branches.

Dr. Wassman makes a specialty of administering anaesthetics, both general and local, for the purpose of making all dental operations painless, and his office is equipped to do dental crown and bridgework, fillings, or make artificial teeth, according to the latest methods, at reasonable prices.

The readers of the "Clarion" are invited to call at his office and have their teeth examined, and can rest assured that they will receive courteous treatment. Consultation Free.

Office hours from 9 to 5 p. m., Sundays, 9 to 12.

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